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WHY WASTE THE DEFENCE FUND?

The Parnell Commission does not sit to-day. Judges and counsel have therefore twenty-four hours in which to consider the situation. So far, from our point of view, the progress of the inquiry has been most satisfactory. The conduct of the judges has been almost ideal, and the evidence of the witnesses has sometimes been almost interesting. But what every one is wanting to know is, when is the inquiry going to begin? The public has been very patient, the Commission has been very patient, the *Times* has been allowed every latitude, and still we seem to be "no forrader" than when we started. What the Commission was appointed to try was whether certain specified persons were or were not guilty of certain specified offences. But since the case began where has there been any evidence whatever, true or false, which connects any one of the persons accused with any one of the specified crimes? We have looked for it anxiously day by day, but so far, while there has been a good deal of evidence which would have been pertinent enough if the Commission had been trying the question whether or not the Marquis of Clanricarde was responsible for the outrages in Galway, we fail to discover anything that has been claimed by the prosecution as connecting the accused with their accusation. We may therefore without any contempt of court ask with all respect when the *Times* proposes to produce its witnesses.

We feel emboldened to press this question because of the almost plaintive remark which fell from Sir James Hannen yesterday as to the possibility of the inquiry lasting any number of years if Sir Charles Russell were to exercise the privilege of objecting to the admission of one class of evidence tendered by the prosecution. The earnestness with which Sir Charles Russell was thanked for his forbearance is a measure of the power which the accused possess of protracting the inquiry at will for many years. This, no doubt, would be "fearful to contemplate," but if all the time of the Commission is to be occupied by hearing all the miscellaneous stories of the country-side told in detail, without the slightest attempt to connect them with the persons accused, it may become a question whether Sir Charles Russell might not, as a legitimate means of reprisal, withdraw the concessions which he made at an earlier stage and object to the admission of any evidence which is not legal evidence. But what seems probable is not that the accused will protract the inquiry, but quite the reverse. The inquiry has now lasted over fifteen days, and up to the present time the evidence has been all general, bearing no apparent relation to the persons on whose behalf Sir Charles Russell appears. As Sir James Hannen said yesterday, "Our minds are carefully guarded against it being supposed that there is any connection between the persons charged and the list of outrages." The cost of bringing the army of counsel into the field to defend the persons named by the *Times* is estimated at five hundred pounds per day; £7,000, therefore, of the sum subscribed for the Parnell Defence Fund must have been spent already. At this rate, the Defence Fund will have run dry long before Christmas. It is, therefore, a serious practical question as to what should be done if the present prelude is continued much longer. Why, it may be asked, need Sir Charles Russell and all the heavy artillery of Queen's Counsel be retained day after day in court when there is nothing being said to bring forward any charge incriminating any of Mr. Lewis's clients? Why not leave a junior to watch the case until all this preliminary exhumation of undisputed historical facts is finished, and bring back Sir Charles Russell and the others when, if ever, any witnesses are called to connect the accused with the historical facts aforesaid?

The argument in favour of taking this course would of course be immensely strengthened if Mr. Parnell and his colleagues should be in possession of evidence which would enable them to establish beyond all gainsaying that the letters on which the *Times*' case really rests were in reality impudent forgeries, forged for the simple purpose of enabling the forger to raise money on false pretences. Of course, we have far too much respect for the wish of the court to express any opinion upon the question whether or not the letters are forgeries. That is *sub judice*, and we are therefore silent. We only put the hypothetical case. Suppose that Mr. Parnell has been able to run to earth the man who wrote the letters, and the man who sold the letters and that he is armed with legal evidence which would convince even the *Times* itself that it has been the victim of a cruel and fraudulent conspiracy, surely under such circumstances, knowing that on this fundamental and vital point the game is in his own hands, why need Mr. Parnell waste all the substance of his fund in being represented by counsel in such preliminary exercitations as those which have so far monopolized the time and attention of the Commission? The question is serious and practical. It must be exercising the careful consideration of the Irish members and their legal advisers. Fortunately it can be discussed without in any way trenching on the province of the Commission, and we offer these observations not as any interference with the conduct of the inquiry by the Court, but solely as a contribution to the consideration of the conduct of the defence by those for whose defence a limited sum has been raised by public subscription.

THE RUBY MINE MYSTERY.

Or is it a Scandal?

What is the truth about this Ruby Mine mystery? Rumours are current in well-informed circles as to the inner meaning of the sudden and unexpected action of the India Office in cancelling the concession which the Indian Government had made to the Streeter syndicate. Of these rumours we say nothing at present beyond a passing remark that it will be well for the fair fame of the India Office if Lord Salisbury and Lord Cross take the earliest opportunity of challenging an exhaustive inquiry into the whole circumstances of this concession. The facts are simple. The right to work the famous ruby mines of Upper Burmah was conceded to a syndicate, headed by Mr. Streeter, the Bond-street jeweller, for five years at £40,000 per annum. No one else tendered so much for the concession, the next highest tender being £30,000. The India Office at that time held that it had nothing to do with the matter, as it was one which was well within the province of the Viceroy and his advisers. Lord Dufferin was satisfied that the agreement was just, and it would have been formally ratified but for the necessity of making inquiries on the spot as to the existing rights of the natives. This inquiry, which we believe resulted favourably to the concessionaires, involved some delay, and in the delay thus occasioned some other occult influence seems to have come into play. The India Office, which at first said that it had nothing to do with it, and then promised the completion of the agreement in three weeks, has now interfered to quash the concession. Naturally, the indignation of the Streeter syndicate is immense.

Captain Patton is the accredited agent of a syndicate formed for obtaining the concession of the Burmah ruby mines, and headed by Messrs. Streeter and Son. He has carried on the whole of the negotiations with the Indian and Home Governments since Christmas, 1885, up to four or five months ago, when they passed into the hands of Mr. Herbert Magniac. Captain Patton called at our office, and in reply to our request to give us a summary of those negotiations, said:—

"On December 18, 1885, I held personal interviews at the India Office with Lord Harris and Sir Owen Burne, and applied to them for the concession. Lord Harris recommended me to proceed to India, and there personally apply to the Viceroy. Sir O. Burne, in an official letter, informed me that Lord R. Churchill considered the matter one entirely for the Government of India to consider. I proceeded forthwith to India, where I found my application strongly opposed by a local firm, which offered two lakhs of rupees per annum for the concession. This offer would undoubtedly have been accepted, had it not been for my repeated appeals to the Government of India to submit the concession to public competition. On April 8, 1886, I received an official notification, inviting final tenders, with which I complied, tendering four lakhs per annum, just double the amount which had been offered by my competitors. This tender was accepted by the Governor-General of India in Council on April 16, 1886, subject to a satisfactory arrangement on certain conditions. These conditions were subsequently propounded to me by the Foreign Secretary of the Indian Government, and practically accepted. The details of these conditions could not, however, be carried out until the exact nature of the native rights should be ascertained. The investigation into this matter lasted over a year; on its conclusion the Chief Commissioner of Burmah concluded and signed an agreement with Mr. G. Streeter, who, at the suggestion of the Indian Government, had proceeded to the ruby mines. Mr. Streeter was placed in absolute possession of the mines, in virtue of an official proclamation posted there by order of the Chief Commissioner. He erected permanent buildings upon

land granted to him for that purpose at the mines themselves, which buildings we are occupying up to date."

"This being so, how is it that public tenders for the ruby mine concession are now called for by the India Office?"—"I am convinced that the anomalous condition of affairs which has suggested your very apposite question is due to the action of the powerful house of Rothschild, who now I suppose intend to compete."

"Had the Rothschilds, then, made application for the concession of the ruby mines?"—"No official application appears to have been made by them until July 21, 1887, fifteen months after the concession had been actually granted to us."

"Is it a fact that the firm of Rothschild has since that time joined your syndicate?"—"The Exploration Company, whose leading director is Mr. Leopold De Rothschild, has done so."

"What steps has this company taken since the concession has been unexpectedly thrown into the open market?"—"At present I am wholly unable to answer this question, as Mr. Magniac has given no information to my syndicate.

"To what do you attribute the extraordinary change of front on the part of the India Office indicated by the call for tenders?"—"That question can only be satisfactorily answered through the medium of searching parliamentary investigation, which we earnestly hope will be instituted."

"Do you think that Parliament and the press are adequately cognizant of your case?"—"In my opinion they have been wholly and systematically misinformed with respect to the entire transaction."

"How so?"—"Firstly, by the statements published in the *Times*, as forwarded by their Rangoon correspondent, Mr. Moylan, barrister-at-law, and who is, or was, legal adviser to the local firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., competitors against us for the concession; secondly, to the answers, studiedly unfavourable to our concession, given on several successive occasions by Sir John Gorst to questions put by members of the House of Commons."

"Do you still consider yourselves the actual concessionaires of the Burmah ruby mines?"—"Undoubtedly we do."

"Then what steps do you propose to take to secure your rights?"—"Nothing is as yet definitely settled beyond our intention of appealing to Parliament for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the whole case, as we feel confident that such a committee will recommend the Secretary of State to ratify the concession granted to us by the Viceroy, who, in his official despatch (June 5, 1887) referring to its acceptance—a document signed by his Excellency and every member of the Indian Council—concluded with the words: 'We see no just grounds for cancelling this arrangement.'"

"Then you consider that Sir John Gorst has not treated you fairly?"—"Without doubt I do. Upon the faith of a communication which reached me some months ago through a private channel, I caused certain questions then down upon the paper of the House to be withdrawn. It is a curious fact, from which you must draw your own inference, that it was at this time that the Exploration Company opened negotiations with my syndicate. Thenceforth my syndicate requested me to leave all the negotiations with the India Office in the hands of Mr. H. Magniac. I did so, and the result has been that the Government has thrown the ruby mines concession into the open market, without any explanation."

"What members of Parliament have addressed questions to the Government in your interest?"—"Mr. Hanbury, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Staveley Hill, and Mr. Henniker Heaton, all of whom have received the printed correspondence in connection with our case. They are acting solely in the interest of justice, and have no personal interest whatever in the affairs of our syndicate."

"But you think you have been badly treated all round?"—"Undoubtedly we do, on the following grounds, set forth in paragraph 3 of my memorial to the Secretary of State, dated January 16, 1888:—In your lordship's despatch dated 4th August, 1887, . . . your lordship allows in paragraph 2 that the right to enter into a binding agreement with my syndicate rested with his Excellency the Viceroy for a period of seven months, commencing from 14th April, 1886. In paragraph 3, your lordship holds that no such agreement was formally completed. On this point I would venture, with profound respect, to believe your lordship has overlooked the despatch from the Government of India, . . . which is signed by his Excellency the Viceroy and by every member of his Excellency's Council, and which is as follows:—

> But finally, after somewhat prolonged negotiations, the offer by Captain Patton, on behalf of Mr. Streeter, of four lakhs of rupees per annum for a lease of five years, was accepted after further communication with the Secretary of State as the highest tender on the day on which it had been decided that the competition should close. The acceptance of the tender was 'subject to satisfactory agreement on certain conditions.'

"I trust I may be permitted to point out that this acceptance was concluded on the 16th of April, 1886, and was consequently within the period of seven months referred to by your lordship. In this connection I would again refer to the telegram . . . from his Excellency, the Viceroy, dated June 5, 1887, which his Excellency, referring to this acceptance, concludes with the following words: 'We see no just grounds for cancelling this arrangement.'"

"Have you taken any legal opinion on your case?"—"We have never for a moment considered it necessary to do so, being convinced that our position is an impregnable one. To justify this conviction on our part, I call your attention to the text of a paragraph contained in a despatch addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, under date June 11, 1887:"—'In fact, if a question had not arisen as to the rights of the native residents in the ruby tract, the investigation of which was, in the disturbed state of the country, delayed until a military expedition occupied Mogôk at the end of the year, our Government would undoubtedly have proceeded, as in a matter clearly within its jurisdiction, to conclude the agreement at once.'"

"Has not jobbery been imputed to your syndicate in connection with the negotiations for this concession?"—"I understand that it has: but I indignantly repudiate any such imputation. I have already begged the Secretary of State to institute an exhaustive and searching inquiry into the action of my syndicate and myself throughout the entire negotiation, and I now court the fullest investigation of the whole matter on the part alike of Parliament and of the press."

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO RICHARD JEFFERIES.

RICHARD JEFFERIES was not only the prose-poet of natural history, the devoted observer and recorder of all that is most significant and picturesque in country life, the historian of "amateur poachers" and "gamekeepers at home." He was all this; but he was also something more than this; and there are perhaps few gospels of modern times more worthy of careful study than that contained in his little volume entitled "The Story of my Heart: my Autobiography," a book which at first could find but few purchasers, but which is now out of print, and rapidly becoming an object of interest to readers and collectors.

Jefferies's creed may be briefly summed up in his own words: "I believe in the human being, mind and flesh, form and soul." In spite of his ever-present sense of the infinite beauty and sacredness of external Nature, and the passionate intensity of his communion with earth and sun and sea, the human being is the final and crowning object of his devotion. His first and chief prayer is that he may "do or find something to exalt the soul, something to enable it to live its own life." This "soul-life" is the term by which Jefferies denotes—or attempts to denote, for he repeatedly complains of the inefficiency of all language—that larger vision, that wider spiritual scope, to which he believes mankind is capable of attaining. Not content with the three great primeval ideas—the existence of the soul, immortality, and the Deity—he yearns for something more, which shall be beyond and above these; and this "fourth idea," inexpressible in actual words, constitutes the soul-life to which his mind aspires. He feels, by a mystic and visionary intuition, that just outside the pale of common thought there is "a great life, an entire civilization;" and it is his belief that this new realm might be reached and penetrated by the human mind, if men would better cultivate the wonderful powers of the soul. "The soul," he says, "is the mind of the mind. It can build and construct, and look beyond and penetrate space, and create. It is the keenest and sharpest tool possessed by man." To attain in some measure to this power of spiritual insight, this soul-life, is therefore, according to Jefferies's gospel, the first duty of intellectual mankind.

His second prayer is for perfection of physical beauty. The human form is to him the sum and epitome of all that is grand and impressive in nature. "To be shapely of form is so infinitely beyond wealth, power, fame, all that ambition can give, that these are dust before it." To cultivate physical strength and symmetry is as real and indispensable a duty as to aspire to soul-life. "I believe," says Jefferies—"I do more than think—I believe, it to be a sacred duty, incumbent upon every one, man and woman, to add to and encourage their physical life, by exercise and in every manner. Each one of us should do some little part for the physical good of the race—health, strength, vigour. There is no harm therein to the soul: on the contrary, those who stunt their physical life are most certainly stunting their souls." Seldom have the glories of physical existence—the "wild joys of living," as Mr. Browning calls them—been celebrated with such rapturous devotion as in Jefferies's prose-poem. Day and night are declared by him to be too short for their full enjoyment—the day should be sixty hours long, the night should offer forty hours of sleep; he would have the bow of Ninus, and the earth full of wild bulls and lions, to hunt them down; he would be loved by every beautiful woman on earth, "from the swart Nubian to the white and divine Greek." "O beautiful human life!" he exclaims. "Tears come in my eyes as I think of it. So beautiful, so inexpressibly beautiful!"

As regards the past and future of the human race, Jefferies's doctrines are a strange mixture of despondency and hopefulness; disbelieving in those assurances to which most men cling, he draws from this very disbelief a reason for strength and confidence. He is under no delusions, he says, as to the insecurity of religious faith; he believes in no overruling intelligence; he finds no trace of the existence of a Deity either in nature or in human affairs. Nay, more, he considers that it is a falsehood and a crime against humanity to assert that all things happen for some beneficent end, since "the whole and the worst the worst pessimist can say is far beneath the least particle of the truth, so immense is the misery of man." The question of the soul's immortality is one which, in our present limited range of ideas, can be answered neither in the affirmative nor negative—the future, if there be a future, is beyond our ken. This, however, is no cause for despair, but rather for hope, since the moment we recognize that there is no directing intelligence, but that man is left to himself, and free to become master of his own destinies, we at once have a rational motive for energy and self-improvement. The certainty of death and the uncertainty of the future beyond it are urgent injunctions on mankind to dispel their superstitious illusions and to realize the supreme importance of the present life, since by a resolute effort now we may pave the way for the happiness of future generations. What this happiness shall be we can only surmise, but Jefferies hints at the possibility of a perfection which transcends all present belief. "All diseases," he says, "without exception are preventable. All accidents are crimes." So potent is human thought, so infinite its scope, that things

now deemed supernatural may yet prove to be discoverable, and man may enter on an exalted and spiritualized existence from which even death itself may be eliminated. But the first and most absolutely necessary step is the rejection of superstitious belief, for it is by this that human effort has hitherto been paralysed.

Equally emphatic is Jefferies's rejection of the accumulated teaching of tradition and experience. We must begin wholly afresh, and admit that the past has utterly failed, that the present is failing now; for thus alone, from disbelief, can the new and saving belief be originated. "Nothing," he says, "has as yet been of any value, however good its intent. There is no virtue, or reputed virtue, which has not been rigidly pursued, and things have remained as before. Everything is in vain. The circle of ideas we possess is too limited to aid us." So, too, with modern doctrines and discoveries—they may add to the convenience, but not to the real happiness of the race. The improvement of mechanism, the piling up of fortunes, the building of cities, even the teachings of science, are of no avail towards hastening the perfection of the human soul or the human body; wonderful as they are, they are for the most part useless. Our whole manner of thought must be altered before true progress can become possible; men must work, "not for bread, but for their souls." We must discard the present philosophy of work, as a good in itself, in the light of the fact that centuries of labour have resulted merely in the demoralization of the few and the degradation of the many. "Why," asks Jefferies, "have millions upon millions to toil from morning to evening just to gain a mere crust of bread? Because of the absolute lack of organization by which such labour should produce its effect, the absolute lack of distribution, the absolute lack even of the very idea that such things are possible." The earth produces food in abundance; there are mighty powers of nature which may be set to work for the lightening of human labour; the foresight and rationally directed toil of a few generations might obliterate the follies of the past and bequeath to our descendants an era of leisure, plenty, and tranquillity. This happiness might have been our lot now but for the errors of our ancestors; it will be our fault if the future centuries are darkened by a continuance of the same unnecessary evils.

It will be observed that Jefferies's doctrine of human perfectibility (in the sense of unlimited improvement) in several points resembles that which Godwin taught a hundred years ago. A peculiarity of Jefferies's creed is that he wholly rejects the theory of evolution, on which a belief in the gradual improvement of man may reasonably be founded, and regards the human mind as independent and separate from nature, which is ultra-human and designless, whereas the mind is controlled "by no tidal law, no rotation, no gravitation." This, however, is not a vital point in Jefferies's philosophy, the essence of which is, as I have shown, a conviction of the perfectibility of the human race by the limitless power of the enfranchised human mind. The intensely pessimistic view which he takes of the past and present condition of man is thus merged into a strong optimism as regards the future. "Full well aware," he says, "that all has failed, yet, side by side with the sadness of that knowledge, there lives on in me an unquenchable belief that there is yet something to be found, something real, something to give each separate personality sunshine and flowers in its own existence now. Something to shape this million-handed labour to an end and outcome, leaving accumulated sunshine and flowers to those who shall succeed. It must be dragged forth by might of thought from the immense forces of the universe."

H. S. SALT.

HOW TO CYCLE IN FRANCE ON SEVEN FRANCS A DAY.

BY JOSEPH PENNELL.

I TRIED the other day to show that France was a paradise for cyclists. But Mr. W. B. Duffield, at least, does not seem to understand how one can enter in and enjoy this paradise on seven francs a day. As I have covered on two different occasions parts of the same route that Mr. Duffield and Mr. Browning followed, I should be only too glad to tell them how I did it; and, knowing the growth of cycle touring in this country, I think that others who propose visiting France on machines may be interested.

In the first place, to visit any foreign country and to put yourself on a footing with its people you must understand their language. I am quite well aware that, as one eminent French authority has remarked, there never was any one who could express himself so fluently in French and make so many grammatical mistakes in the same space of time. But I have found that a knowledge of the mode of life and the expense of living in a foreign country is of more value to the traveller than the ability to perfectly conjugate every irregular verb, though I wish I were able to to do this.

Let us start for France. The first thing to do is to join the Cyclists' Touring Club, which has published a foreign road book, containing the greater part of the roads in France. Unfortunately, it is so badly put together that without the aid of a good map and knowledge of geography it is almost impossible to find anything in it, although almost everything you want is there. Then you must provide yourself with good road maps, showing the main road, the "routes nationales" and the "routes départementales." There are, of course, by roads all over France—that is, "routes communales" and "routes vicinales;" but it is never safe, save in the south, to make short cuts or détours, or to trust to these byroads in any way. They are frequently as bad as the others are good. Stick to the high road. Work out on your map the route you wish to follow. You can buy excellent road maps of Hachette or of Phillips. The maps sold by the Cyclists' Touring Club are not up to date; you are compelled to purchase four sheets when you may only need one; and recently I was detained in Avignon for having these maps in my possession, being told by the *préfet* of the department of Vaucluse that it was illegal to carry them, as in France they are made and sold for the private use of the War Department. How true this is I do not know. I have usually carried them, and never before had any trouble. However, they are becoming rather out of date, and Hachette is bringing out a new series all the time.

Supposing you land at Dieppe, your machine will be taken to the Custom House, whither you should accompany it. If you can succeed in satisfying the officials that you intend to leave the country with your machine within three months, they will not charge you duty, and will not, unless you ask for it, give you a receipt. If you do get a receipt—this is of course the lawful method—you will be obliged to deposit 50 f., only two-thirds of which will probably be returned to you when you leave the country. But the French Government has usually been very accommodating in this matter, though at Calais the duty or the deposit is nearly always demanded. If you wish to train from Dieppe, have your cycle registered, for which you pay a penny if it is under 56 lb. Two people can take a tandem for the same money, if it is under 112 lb. But do not stand on your dignity, and write to the papers, and make a frightful row, because the Swiss, German, and Italian railways compel you to pay a big price whenever you carry a cycle on their lines. Their rules are not those of France. In frontier stations you need never be surprised at any regulations.

But let us suppose that you intend to ride away from the station at Dieppe. You are hungry, having been landed there at five o'clock in the morning. Have your coffee in any café on the Place, or in the very expensive one in the station. And here is where, if you want to live on seven francs, you must remember the customs of the country. In the station you never see a Frenchman, and on one occasion I paid two francs and twenty-five centimes for the privilege of having a pot of coffee and rolls and butter there. The next time I went into a café in the street leading from the pier to the Place. It was full of townspeople, was more gorgeous, the coffee was equally good, and I paid seventy-five centimes. Why I should pay a franc and a half for having my coffee on the pier I am unable to see. Cafés are always good, and just about half the price of an hotel or a station restaurant, and the French traveller as a rule does not take his coffee in the hotel unless he is in a great hurry. He goes to the café across the street, reads his morning paper, and pays half the price. The landlord does not object: it is the custom of the country. For lunch, if I know the town where I am going, I stop, not at the swellest restaurant on the boulevard nor at the dirty *estaminet* of the workman. I object to one as much as to the other. I go to a decent, clean, middle-class restaurant, where it is the exception if I do not fare very well at the cost of about a franc and a half. And how do I find it? Either by using my own eyes, or by asking the first decent-looking man who comes along. If it is between half-past ten and one in the day he will probably be on his way to or from his own breakfast, and will be only too glad to show you where he has breakfasted. If you do not like the place, there is no reason why you should go in. If it is good, and the people are jolly and talkative, as they usually will be, ask them for a good hotel, of the sort they, as Frenchmen, would go to, in the town where you purpose to spend the night. They will tell you readily. It may be the first, or more likely the last, on Baedeker's list; it may not be there at all. If it is a very swell place, don't be afraid to go in if Frenchmen have recommended it; if it is very disreputable on the outside, and the proprietor in cook's cap and apron rushes out to meet you, don't turn away, for he will probably greet you as warmly and give you as good a dinner as you have ever had in your life. You will find at the table a lot of jolly commercial travellers, who will take pleasure in giving you a list of hotels from one end of your route to the other. And what will it cost you? The dinner will vary from two and a half to three and a half francs, and your room from one and a half to two and a half, and there will be no extras. Totting this up, we have eight francs fifty for the day. Say you give the waiter half a franc. That makes nine. But the next night, being a touring cycler, you have not reached the town where you intended to stay, owing to something of interest on the road, or you have passed beyond it. You will stop in a decent, clean *auberge* by the roadside—and you will find many—or in the best inn in the village, where your bill will be about four francs for lodging, dinner, and coffee. And so, in the course of two or three weeks, instead of exceeding the average of seven francs a day, you will fall below it. This is the way Frenchmen do. This is the way men like Louis Stevenson have done. And this is the plan I like to follow; not to go to an hotel where one has to pay for the dirty swallow-tail and bad English of the waiter, the sham plate and the stupid *table d'hôte*; nor, on the other hand, to stint one's self and to glory in saving a sou here and doing a man out of a franc there; but to quietly adapt yourself as much as you possibly can to the habits and customs of the people, of the middle and characteristic class, whose country you are visiting. If you do not like to do this and cannot afford the swell hotels, you had better stay at home.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Notwithstanding the Closure, Ministers will have to throw overboard most of the measures which they held over for the autumn session. Mr. W. H. Smith is to make a preliminary announcement to-night as to the number of innocents marked for slaughter. There are more than a score of bills down on the paper. The Government will do well if they pass six. They will only be able to do that if they abandon all hope of passing the bill not yet introduced for extending Lord Ashbourne's Act. But of course Mr. W. H. Smith will blink the fact as long as he can. It would be altogether too much to expect him to admit the truth at the first time of asking.

We shall see the Closure used yet in order to drive through votes in Supply—nay, we have already seen it, for last night, when Mr. Pickersgill attempted to move a reduction of the vote for the Metropolitan Police by the salaries of the four chief constables and the assistant chief constables, he was promptly closured by Mr. Smith. Thus we have the thin end of the wedge introduced, and before long, unless the House resents this infringement of its most cherished liberties, we shall see the whole of Supply voted *en bloc* in a single division, all debate being cut short and remonstrance stifled by the simple expedient of the gag. Mr. Pickersgill hopes to raise the question on Report. Sanguine man, Mr. Pickersgill! The appetite always grows with eating, and when the Tory majority has tasted the delights of silencing protest in Committee of Supply what reason is there to expect that they will be able to refrain from indulging in the same pleasure when the opportunity presents itself on Report?

Mr. Matthews, no doubt, has been much shaken by recent events, but it was not until yesterday, when he fell upon Sir W. Harcourt's neck and declared him blessed, that we knew how utterly he had gone to pieces. Poor Mr. Matthews was so carried away by his feelings as to pronounce the following extravagant eulogium upon Sir W. Harcourt's speech:—

> The speech just delivered, if he might say so (mark the profound deference, as of Uriah Heep, in this phrase; "if I may say so," indeed!), was in the highest sense fair, temperate, judicial, and statesmanlike—he might say in all respects a perfect speech!

To what dire straits of self-distrust the Home Secretary must have been reduced before he could thus fawn on the hand of an opponent who had disdainfully thrown him a crumb of comfort!

The evidence given at Clerkenwell police-court yesterday completely contradicted the statement of Mr. Matthews with reference to the meeting on Clerkenwell-green on Tuesday. Mr. Matthews said that there was no collision between the police and the public, and no attempt was made to disperse the assembled people. The evidence of the police themselves in the case against Power was to the effect that "while the mounted men were clearing the place, the prisoner protested against the riding the people down." Will Mr. Matthews tell us the difference between "clearing the place" and "dispersing the people"? He says that the police did not do the latter; they themselves admit that they did the former. It is only another instance of the blundering of the Home Secretary, who never knows his facts when it is convenient for purposes of debate for him to be uninformed.

What is the commercial value of the "splendid golden hair" of a little girl? This is a practical question, for in a case heard yesterday before Mr. Slade, at Southwark police-court, complaint was made that four or five inches of hair off the head of a child who had been placed in the workhouse had been cut off and sold to a wax doll maker in the neighbourhood. Mr. Slade was justly indignant at this gross outrage on a helpless child, but we are not by any means sure, if it once be decided that a pauper's head of hair has a commercial value, that the workhouse authorities would not be justified in law in realizing the asset by selling the hair to any one who would buy it. No girl is admitted to the workhouse if she has any means of support. If a person has a head of hair which will bring a £5 note in the open market, Bumble would probably argue that that hair must be sold before its possessor can properly be chargeable on the ratepayers. This question, however, will not be raised in the present case, as the workhouse authorities are very anxious to disclaim all responsibility for the latest version of the "Rape of the Lock."

Advocates of the Establishment have often boasted that the Church of England guarantees at least one gentleman to every country parish; but one may doubt if that really be the case at Barking, in Suffolk. Mr. Steward, the rector there, is a justice of the peace, and a few days ago four officers of the Salvation Army were brought before him and a colleague on the time-honoured charge of obstruction. "Speak not to me of the Salvation Army," said this sapient Solon: "had it not better be 'people calling themselves the Salvation Army? I don't admit that they are the Salvation Army.'" Counsel for the defence, Mr. Dill, argued that there was no obstruction in the case; the defendants had simply obeyed their Master's command to preach the Gospel in the highways and byways. "Pray, don't," interrupted the sensitive magistrate: "I shall get up if you go on in that way. . . . The Bible is much too sacred to interfere with such trumpery nonsense as this." And in spite of a memorial in favour of the Salvation Army, extensively signed by the inhabitants of Needham, the clergyman and his colleague, a Colonel Haines, fined the defendants 10*s.* each with costs. If this parson be no better in the pulpit than on the bench, we are sorry for his congregation.

In the colonies there is a widespread conviction that of all persons in the world Lord Salisbury has the least regard for colonists. We fear this impression will be deepened by the silly and superficial sneer in which the Prime Minister indulged last night at Imperial Federation. To Lord Salisbury Federation, which is the alternative, and the only alternative, to the disruption of the Empire, is only ten letters. "To my mind Federation of the Empire means ten letters which constitute the word Federation, and it means nothing else." How intelligent this is, and how statesmanlike! Here is a catechism for a British Prime Minister constructed on similar principles:—

Q. What is Imperialism?—*A.* It means eleven letters, and nothing else.
Q. What is Self-Government?—*A.* It means fourteen letters, and nothing else.
Q. What is Christianity?—*A.* It means twelve letters, and nothing else.

What would be thought of an Austrian statesman in 1865 who had declared that Dualism to him meant seven letters and nothing else?

The difference between the statesman and the blockhead is that to the former such words as these convey the inspiration of great ideas, while to the latter they are ten letters and nothing else. It reminds us of Wordsworth's Peter Bell:—

> A primrose by a river's brim
> A yellow primrose was to him,
> And it was nothing more.

The leader of the Primrose party, with his alphabetical interpretation of great political ideals, will share the fate of the rustic of whom his creator said—

> Full twenty times was Peter feared
> For once he was respected.

Lord Salisbury, whose cynical instinct gets the better sometimes even of his political interests, gave the ministers who banqueted him last night a well-deserved snub when he told them that their title of Irish *Nonconformists* was "absurd." That of course is true, for where there is no Established Church to which to conform, what is the sense of parading your nonconformity? The only pity is that the Prime Minister did not go on to tell them the whole truth by adding that their policy was as apostate as their title was absurd.

For what, after all, is at the bottom of the support which these Irish non-Episcopalians are giving to the policy of Coercion? It is simply a desire to perpetuate the existing system of class-ascendency in Ireland, and to preserve their own position as hangers-on of the dominant faction. "Nonconformists" indeed! why, the policy of these gentry is the very basest kind of conformity conceivable! For some there are that are born into an exclusive faction; but their condemnation is the greater who belong to it by adoption. The spectacle of Irish "Nonconformists" raising their hands in pious horror at the extension of local liberties in Ireland is as odious as that of Jews opposing the admission of other "heretics" to citizenship.

M. Lafontaine's pleasant engagement having come to an end, "Clara Soleil" now holds the bill at the Royalty. MM. Gondinet and Sivrac's ingenious farce suits M. Mayer's company admirably. The only new comer, Mdlle. Aimée Martial, plays the title part, which is unfortunately the least effective in the piece. On the other hand, Mdlle. Raynard, in the excellent part of Mdme. Bavolet, plays with skill, vivacity, and charm. MM. Dalbert, Schey, and Feroumont are all excellent, the only part which is at all inadequately filled being that of Célestin Bavolet, in which M. Lagrange is scarcely at home. One cannot wonder that Mr. Clement Scott failed to make the play attractive in English, but in its original form it is exquisitely droll.

There is not a single Home Ruler who will not cordially grant in advance the latest "condition" which Lord Hartington has laid down. Here is what he told the Nonconformists last night:—

> I have contended further that the minority in Ireland, composed as it is, not with reference to its numbers only, but to the elements which it contains—elements so

essential to the future prosperity and welfare of Ireland—has a right, not merely to protection and to toleration, but to the continued exercise of that share in the government and management of our country which its composition and its stake in the country entitle it to demand.

This is precisely the language which every sensible Home Ruler has used. Ulster, and the elements of national life it represents, are, we all agree, "essential to the future prosperity and welfare of Ireland." But where we differ is that, while Mr. Gladstone seeks to secure this essential element by including Ulster in any Home Rule settlement, Lord Hartington wants it to be excluded.

A vigorous effort is being made by the supporters of the present School Board to confuse the issues at the coming election. The real issue is the same as it has been in all preceding elections—namely, whether or not there is to be "a place for every child" and "every child in its place." Mr. Buxton showed in our columns the other day that the present Board has failed in its duty under both of these heads: it has neglected to provide in due time a place for every child, and it has actually turned children away from their places. Unable or unwilling to meet its critics on these real issues, the present majority raises an entirely false issue, and pretends that "the Bible is in danger," and that voluntary schools are being threatened. So persistently has this story been circulated that even some of the educational elect—like Mr. Goschen and the Duke of Westminster and Archdeacon Farrar—have been deceived by it, and have allowed their names to appear as supporters of retrograde candidates. We hope that Mr. Mundella, who is announced to speak at the Memorial Hall meeting to-morrow afternoon, will be careful to expose the trick.

We are able to illustrate the way in which the Church bell is being rung in order to distract attention from the real issues by citing a leaflet which has fallen into our hands. It bears no date or signature, but it appears to have been put out—now three years ago—in the interest of Mr. Diggle's candidature. Here are some of its "arguments":—

> Let it not be forgotten that Dissenters, as such, whatever may be their fair speeches, are all committed to principles which are utterly contrary to Church government and order. . . . The Programme of the Infidels is "Education Free, Secular, and Compulsory." . . . That there is an Ark, Christ's Church, that there is a Saviour, or a Sanctifier, that there is even a Creator of the Universe, these men, if they could have their own way, or could be consistent in carrying out their principles, would most certainly condemn and forbid to be taught.

Mr. Diggle's friends are great, it will be noticed, at Capital Letters. It is a pity they have not more of the cardinal virtues. "Oh Conscience, Conscience," they go on to explain, "what insults to the Incarnate Lord, what injury to the souls and bodies He has redeemed, are now done under thy misused name!" They are indeed; for Mr. Diggle's friends are doubtless most conscientious men, but they do not scruple to play with the most sacred names if thereby they may throw dust in the eyes of the electors.

"*LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.*"

A CHAT WITH MRS. HODGSON BURNETT.

"LITTLE Lord Fauntleroy" has been read in every part of the world where the English language is the vernacular. The very name of his small lordship is a household word the wide world over, and so, to be sure, is the name of the gifted lady, who may be very properly called "Little Lord Fauntleroy's" mother. For this is a fact, that the character of Little Lord Fauntleroy is the character of a living lad, although his adventures may be in some sense imaginative, at least as far as those concerning heirship to a noble title are concerned. Little Lord Fauntleroy in real life is Master Vivian Burnett, the twelve-year-old son of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Mrs. Frances Hodgson-Burnett, who may in all truth be called the most successful and fortunate of modern authoresses, has been in Boston recently, and the *Herald* of that city publishes an interesting chat with her from which we take the following extracts:—

THE REAL LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

Mrs. Burnett has seen Elsie Leslie, who has won the hearts of all Boston playgoers in that wonderfully perfect performance of hers as Little Lord Fauntleroy. "Would you like to know how I came to write the story of 'Little Lord Fauntleroy'?" Mrs. Burnett asked. The child nodded and sat in open-eyed eagerness, and so the lady proceeded: "Well, Elsie, I was born in England, but I have lived many years in the United States, and my two sons are very thorough Americans. It was my knowledge of English life, combined with my appreciation of my little boy's intense democracy, that led me to think how the little Vivian would behave if he should find himself in England, where the customs would be strange to him, and where he would know no reason for treating a duke differently from a person who was not a duke. The little fellow made friends with every one, and I have seen him sitting on the kerbstone, in his little velvet suit, talking with three small coloured boys in a very earnest manner, and then he would come to me and say: 'Oh, dearest, they are very good boys, indeed, and I like them.' He made friends with a grocer in our neighbourhood just as Cedric did with Mr. Hobbs, but whatever his associates were, he always preserved his gentlemanliness and his refinement."

"And did he ever go across the ocean?" asked Elsie, "and did he make friends with the sailors?"

"Oh, yes, he went to England with me and the sailors took a great fancy to him, and he used to carry them tobacco, and he learned the names of all the ropes on board and the different parts of the ship, and I think that he was really superintendent of the machinery, for he came to me one day and said 'Dearest, the engineer says that he couldn't run the machinery without me!'"

"And did he really call you 'Dearest?'"

"Yes, that is the way he always spoke to me."

"I should think everybody would have loved him."

"And so everybody did. I suppose there never was a more popular little fellow; one more lovable and loving; but you see his popularity did not spoil him, because he had a wonderfully sturdy and independent character. And when he was eight years old, the age at which he is represented in the book, he had beautiful long curls, like yours, Elsie."

And so the two talked on very much as Little Lord Fauntleroy and his mother talk in the book and the play. Indeed, one might have thought that Elsie Leslie, as she sat there, was Little Lord Fauntleroy's sister, she was so natural and self-possessed, and when she arose to go she took Mrs. Burnett's hands in hers and said: "Oh, I am so glad I have seen you. Won't you come to me after the play to-night?" And when she had won the coveted promise she went away as happy and as self-contained a little lady as Fauntleroy was a happy and self-contained little lord.

MRS. BURNETT'S COPYRIGHT CRUSADE.

Mrs. Burnett bears her splendid success, as you would suppose she does, very modestly, and if she can be induced to speak of her recent legal triumph in London, where she stood in the breach and won for the profession of authorship concessions from the courts that the authors had hitherto been denied, and for which they had lost all hope, she will say with a winning smile, "I did it for the clan." When Mrs. Burnett began her legal contest in defence of her rights as an author, it was thought in England that her case was a hopeless one from a legal point of view, although public sympathy was unmistakably in her favour, and the press cheered her on day by day. There was a time when her lawyer declined to advise her to proceed, as the outlook was very unpromising, and he would not urge her to incur a useless expense, but she felt that a good fight, even if it met with defeat, might, in the future, cause literary pirates to pause before they invade the rights of authors. She says that authors have for so many, many years been at the mercy of publishers and pirates that she felt it about time to do what she could in defence of the profession. Authors, she says, have in the past been practically compelled to take only what the publishers were willing—not what they were able—to give them, and they had so long suffered from piratical editions that they almost believed they had no rights worth speaking of. "Why," she says, "if there is any virtue in the law of supply and demand, the successful author should reap the harvest, and not the publisher alone. There is a steady demand for authors, and the publishers cannot make books without them, nor can the stage have plays without them. Authorship is a gift, and cannot be taught, and yet authors have been unjustly dealt with from generation to generation." Certainly, this courageous lady has done much to turn the tables, and the authors of England testified their admiration and appreciation of her efforts by feasts and fêtes and presentations. Mrs. Burnett, however, with characteristic modesty, declares that her London solicitor, Mr. Joseph Guedalla, should have the credit of the fight, as she furnished only the "sinews of war."

MRS. BURNETT'S NEW NOVEL.

The 15,000 dols. serial, for which negotiations have just been concluded with Mrs. Burnett, is not at present named, and is yet awaiting completion. Mr. S. S. McClure, of McClure's syndicate, was Mrs. Burnett's representative in the negotiations. The paper in which the story is to be published is the *New York Ledger*. It seems that the young Bonners, who now own the sheet, wish to give the *Ledger* a higher literary tone than it has had heretofore, and their eagerness to obtain a serial from Mrs. Burnett may be attested by the fact that they cabled her at Queenstown, saying that, if she would agree to write a serial for them, and sell them all—book, translation and dramatic rights—the sum of 15,000 dols. would be paid her as soon as she landed in New York. Mrs. Burnett, however, is in that halcyon state of authorship in which she can bid even competitive publishers wait, so she cabled them in reply that she would not decide until she arrived in New York. Once there, she reserved to herself all but the serial rights, and accepted the 15,000 dols. She has at this time two novels under way: one on an entirely English theme, and one on an American theme. She has also two or three plays in mind, and from all this it may be inferred that she is a very busy woman. After the New York production of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" next month, she will return to her Washington home and apply herself steadily to a season of literary work.

HOW MRS. BURNETT WORKS.

Mrs. Burnett finds that she does her best work when she works regularly. She does not, however, proceed upon Anthony Trollope's principle—writing with a clock in front of her, so many words to the minute, and so many hours to the day, a compulsory stint—but she is regular in a more rational and genial fashion than this, going to her study every morning after breakfast and writing until she feels that she has "written enough for the day." She wrote "Little Lord Fauntleroy" in Washington, and the book came quickly from her, because she was full of her task. She says that it was completed within five or six weeks from the time she wrote the opening chapter. "Fauntleroy" is her favourite work, too, as one would naturally suppose, there being so much in it of a life and a nature that is dear to her.

In writing a novel Mrs. Burnett's first efforts are toward the development of a character rather than the development of a plot. She always opens her stories with a character, and, in a measure, this character gives her the key to the plot. She likes to write, and she has no absurd affectations about theories in literature, and she takes no part in the discussions of the various "schools" of fiction. She gives to the public the best that is in her, and she never writes when she cannot do that. Here you have one clear and brief explanation of her success

MR. GLADSTONE AND MRS. BURNETT.

Everybody has read "Little Lord Fauntleroy" by this time. The book is to be found in the homes of all sorts and conditions of men. It is interesting to know that Mr. Gladstone has bought five copies of the book, and presented them to as many young friends. Mr. Gladstone and Mrs. Burnett happened to be at Florence at the same time, and as soon as the "Grand Old Man" learned of her presence there, he expressed an earnest desire to meet the author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Lord Randolph Churchill became so interested in the book one day that he forgot to prepare a speech which he had promised his constituents. Another well-known Englishman is such an advocate of the book that he bought sixty copies of it last Christmas, and distributed them broadcast among his friends.

"OUR HEROES IN BLUE," AND THEIR CURRENT COST.

YESTERDAY IN THE COMMONS. BY A SPECTATOR.

Yesterday's discussion on the £233,520 required for the police vote produced nothing equal to Mr. Bradlaugh's speech on Tuesday. The most remarkable feature was the abject attitude, the painfully apologetic tone of Mr. Matthews. He seemed to appeal to every one to trample on him. He would not resent it; no, he rather liked it than otherwise. Let them heap insults on him: all and more he deserved: only let them admit that he had done his best. Poor Mr. Matthews! *Quanto mutatus ab illo*—how changed from the contemptuous martinet of a year ago, who used to snap his fingers at the most earnest appeals from the Radical quarter!

WHAT MR. MATTHEWS LOOKED.

"With regard to all that has been said as to my gross incompetence and entire unfitness for any responsible position, I have great pleasure in endorsing every word. At the same time I venture to hope that by strict attention to business in the future, and by an attitude of apologetic deference to criticism, I may yet to some extent reinstate myself in the contemptuous tolerance, if not the esteem, of my colleagues and my own party."

These words were not actually used by the Home Secretary during the debate, but something very like them would have to go down if one were asked to interpret verbally his general manner and attitude. Only one or two of his party spoke, but those who did had a way of administering in the artful jam of a tribute to Sir Charles Warren something very like a nasty if wholesome powder to his chief. Sir W. Barttelot said the force regretted the treatment of Sir Charles. Mr. Bartley said outright that Sir Charles had been "sacrificed to the cry of demagogues." Sir R. Fowler spoke in a strain which made his formal acquittal of Mr. Matthews sound rather hollow, like the other protestations of this kind, which of course accompanied most of the Tory speeches. Even General Goldsworthy, with riot on the brain, yet "was not an admirer of the Home Secretary (laughter and cheers), and never had been." (Laughter.)

Sir W. Harcourt's speech was long, rather empty, and on the whole unsatisfactory. He began by a curiously phrased claim to have "had a longer practical acquaintance with the police than any other member." He was painfully surprised to find a lack of harmony between Scotland-yard and the Home Office. He had always been, when Home Secretary, in harmony with Scotland-yard. He did not wish to disparage the Chief Commissioner's authority. On the other hand he could not imagine a Commissioner repudiating the superiority of the Home Office. He had the greatest respect for Sir Charles Warren. At the same time, Sir Charles should not write alarmist magazine articles. No doubt a certain amount of precaution was needed at public meetings: but the right was a valuable part of our public life. He had always regretted the departure of Sir E. Henderson. On the other hand, he hoped that another military head would not be appointed. And so forth, until Mr. Matthews even was constrained, amid Tory cheers, to say he had "listened with satisfaction."

WHAT MR. MATTHEWS SAID.

The Government, declared Mr. Matthews, had always held that to suppress public meetings in London in general would be most disastrous and unwise. Having taken precautions for the legitimate expression of public opinion in various convenient places in the metropolis (no explanation of this phrase was vouchsafed), the Government felt it incumbent upon them, looking at the unfortunate occurrences which had attended meetings held in the midst of crowded thoroughfares (here again Mr. Matthews did not share his exclusive information with the House), to set their faces against the holding of meetings in those inappropriate localities. He amplified his parting testimonial to Sir Charles Warren, but implored Sir William Harcourt to believe that he wouldn't for the world disparage Sir E. Henderson. As to the idea of a civilian successor, he said nothing, merely adding that though he had some small changes in hand he had no idea of reorganization.

A RADICAL ROLL-CALL.

Mr. Bradlaugh's proposal to reduce the vote by £1,500, the Chief Commissioner's salary, numbered the Radical roll-call. Mr. C. Graham, who had lost his voice at last sitting, though still struggling with a bad sore throat, recovered enough of it to make a speech which commanded more than usual attention. It was pitched in a more than usually moderate key; once, however, he averred that "he had often stood between the Home Secretary and Death!" at which picture of the magnanimous Radical throwing himself before the daggers of a band of obedient bravoes Mr. Matthews did not blench as much as he should have done. Mr. Stuart, too, was exceedingly lucid and well-ordered in his protest against the disproportionate multiplication of police and of items of dispensable expense. Mr. Pickersgill with equal clearness set forth some proofs of rottenness in the detective department, and treated with slight consideration certain vague contradictions of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* late Police Report. Messrs. Rowlands, Picton, Cremer, Conybeare, Hunter, Nolan, and Dr. Clark also spoke, and the close of the debate was enlivened by an amusingly deranged harangue from Mr. P. J. Webster, who rose behind the Treasury bench as advocate for the Charing-cross shopkeepers. From his speech comes the alternative phrase to "moral miracles," which is set at the head of these lines. Thinness of attendance was more notable on the front Opposition bench than in the House at large. The reduction was divided against by 207 to 91.

Afterwards Mr. Pickersgill, at the outset of some explanatory statement, was cut short by the agility of the leader of the House, and there was a closure division.

At Home and Abroad.

The stay of the Empress Frederick in England will extend over several months.

Since the Emperor's visit to Rome direct relations have been kept up between the Italian and German general staffs without the medium of the Embassies.

The Empress of Russia is still suffering much from nervous prostration in consequence of the late railway accident.

The French Revision Committee pronounced yesterday, by five votes to three, there being three absentees, in favour of the abolition of the Presidency and of the Senate.

The Metropolitan Archbishop of St. Petersburg and M. Pobiedonostzeff have addressed a mild remonstrance to the Emperor for travelling with the Crown Prince, this being contrary to law and custom.

Several telegrams have been received from Sophia saying that Prince Ferdinand is in the best of health, and that perfect tranquillity reigns throughout Bulgaria.

The Turkish fleet is to be increased. The Sultan has ordered one large ironclad to be built at his own expense. Six torpedo boats have been constructed at Constantinople, and fifteen have been purchased abroad.

After the terrible explosion of firedamp which occurred in a mine at Dour twenty-one dead bodies and one living man were extricated, and thirteen more workmen are still in the pit.

Five new Hungarian peerages have been gazetted. Among the new peers are M. Paul Sontagh, the distinguished linguist, who was imprisoned for several years after the events of 1848-9, and General Görgey, now on the retired list.

The trial of Undabuko and Somkeli for high treason, rebellion, and public violence was to be opened at Ekowe to-day, before a court presided over by Mr. Justice Wragg, senior Puisne Judge of the Natal court. Three able counsel defend the prisoners.

Lord Randolph Churchill is not inclined to let the Metropolitan Board of Works scandal remain where it is left by the Report. He intends to urge upon the Home Secretary the desirability of instructing the Public Prosecutor to take criminal proceedings against certain persons mentioned in the Report.

About four thousand persons witnessed a football match at Richmond yesterday between a combined team of the Universities and a team selected from metropolitan and west of England clubs. The latter won by two goals and three tries to nothing.

The wages movement in the coal trade has now extended to Northumberland and Durham, the miners of both counties demanding substantial advances. The Northumberland miners will meet the owners on Saturday.

Forty-four sheep, the property of Lord Kenmare, have been stolen from Innisfallen Island, upon which they had been grazing. The thieves broke open a boat house belonging to Mr. Herbert, at Muckross, in which they rowed to the island, and carried off the sheep.

Yesterday afternoon, at the annual meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy, held in Edinburgh, Mr. George Ogilvie Reid (Edinburgh), Mr. Thomas Scott (Edinburgh), and Mr. James Guthrie (Glasgow) were elected associates of the Academy.

Frederick Marshall, the young man who murdered his sweetheart, Laura Wilson, a young girl living at Woolwich, and was sentenced to be detained at Broadmoor during the Queen's pleasure, escaped from that prison on Tuesday. He has since been recaptured.

A curious and perhaps unprecedented incident took place in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon. The Speaker having returned to take the chair in order to pass the Report stage of Supply, the Serjeant-at-Arms omitted to replace the Mace on the table, and the stage was taken with the Mace in the position it fills when the House is in Committee.

The Solicitor-General, addressing a Conservative gathering at Rotherhithe last evening, claimed for the Government that they had reformed the administration of the country, so that in future they would be much more economical, and that the army and navy were being placed in a proper condition of efficiency, and that without the infliction of fresh burdens upon the people.

The annual convention of the Knights of Labour is in session at Indianapolis. The order has largely declined in importance, and its strength is not one-third of what it formerly was. The proceedings are to be conducted in secret. The ruling faction opened the business by expelling all malcontents from the hall, thus securing a working majority.

Mr. E. Stanhope presided at the annual dinner of the Constitutional Union last night, and in responding to the toast of the evening said the strength of the Conservative party lay in the fact that deep down in the hearts of the English people there was to be found reverence for the great past of their country and faith in its future possibilities.

Great dissatisfaction has been created in Poland by the Governor-General of Wilna, who is summarily dismissing all marshals of nobility of Polish extraction, and substituting disqualified Russians. Thus the late M. Katkoff's son, who is an officer in St. Petersburg, has been appointed marshal in Kovno. This is a flagrant violation of the Imperial manifesto.

Mr. Justice Stephen and a jury yesterday tried an action for libel, brought by Mr. Churchill, head teacher of the National schools at Bromley, against Mr. Gedney, proprietor of a local paper, for imputing that the plaintiff obtained a high percentage of passes by the exclusion from his school of certain classes of children. The jury awarded the plaintiff £25 damages, and the judge stayed execution in view of an appeal.

At a conference of the council of the National Rifle Association yesterday, to consider the various proposals that have been brought forward with reference to the future site of the national rifle competitions, it was intimated that a settlement would be speedily arrived at, but a final decision could not be made until the War Office had communicated their intentions as to the granting of State aid.

A fatal carriage accident happened at Bath yesterday afternoon. Two ladies, Mrs. Horner and Mrs. Baxter, had been making a call at the residence of Alderman Gibbs, J.P. Upon leaving Mrs. Horner took her seat in the carriage, and the driver was holding the door open for Mrs. Baxter to enter when the horse was startled and bolted. Clearing a low wall, it fell into a market garden, a distance of over 20 feet. Mrs. Horner received such injuries that she died shortly afterwards.

Tittle Tattle for the Tea Table.

How sweet and pleasant it was to the eyes to see Lord Salisbury hob-nobbing with the Nonconformists at the Métropole! It will break the shock which his lordship will experience when he discovers that the Wesleyans and the Salvation Army are both firmly established at Hatfield. For a long time past he has kept them at bay, but now they refuse to respect his preserves any longer, and before long the streets of the little town will echo with the lively music of the Salvationist band.

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The memory of the prolonged and unavailing fight which Lord Salisbury has made in order to keep the Wesleyans out of Hatfield must have occasioned him some remorse when he received the congratulations of the Methodist ministers of Ireland. Who knows but that his lordship in penitence for his past will subscribe handsomely to the building fund of the Wesleyan church for which, in spite of all his obstructiveness, a site has at last been found in Hatfield?

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The gossip of the lobby last night was that if Mr. Matthews went, or rather when Mr. Matthews went, his place would be taken neither by Mr. Ritchie nor by Sir Henry James, but by Sir John Gorst. Sir John Gorst, no doubt, is a barrister, and a very pushing politician. It would certainly be an advantage to remove him from the India Office. His intimacy with "my friend, Tom Palmer," would not do much harm at the Home Department.

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By the drowning of Mr. Jasper Pyne, from the Holyhead and Dublin boat, the House of Commons loses perhaps its most singular and striking figure. A tall, compactly-built man, dressed in a closely-fitting pilot-jacket, and low-crowned hat, he used to stalk, hands deep in pockets, somewhat gloomily through the lobbies, and in the House itself sit silently in a back seat, under the shadow of the side gallery.

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Mr. Pyne was held of little account politically by his colleagues, but his social qualities were appreciated, and his historic defence of his seat, Lisfarny Castle, Waterford, from the siege of the police, which was distinguished by several unique features, his roundabout escape to England, and his ultimate apprehension by the constabulary as he was on the point of entering the precincts of the House of Commons, won for him great renown and popularity. Mr. Pyne was the son of a Surrey rector, and while a tenant on the Irish estate of the Duke of Devonshire his conduct had secured for him the thorough good-will of the people of his district.

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I am told that inquiries have been made in Vienna whether Lord Sackville would be acceptable as successor to Sir Augustus Paget, who is to vacate the Embassy at the beginning of next year. Count Kalnoky has not replied yet, but it is very probable that unless very strong influence is brought to bear upon him on the part of the British Foreign Office, his decision will not be favourable to Lord Sackville. The Austrian Court is a very ceremonious one.

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The good news from Russia this morning, that the Tzar is so reassured as to the loyalty and good feeling of his subjects that he will make short work of Count Dmitri Tolstoi's reactionary proposals, foreshadows the fall of that most objectionable Minister. Count Dmitri Tolstoi, who must never be confounded with Count Leo Tolstoi, the novelist, is one of the ugliest men in Russia, both in appearance and in politics. A great sigh of relief would go up if he were to disappear, although I fear there is not much chance of his being succeeded by Count Ignatieff.

***

Captain Patton, who is agitating the lobbies on behalf of the Streeter Syndicate and the Ruby Mine concession, is notable as the champion pigeon-shooter of the world. He won some fifteen international cups in one season, and twice carried off the European championship at Monte Carlo—a feat without precedent or parallel.

***

I take the following from one of Mr. Lucy's London letters of to-day:—

The literary staff of the *Daily News*, both at home and abroad, have presented Mr. J. R. Robinson, editor and manager of that journal, with his portrait. . . . The suggestion brought forth a hearty and spontaneous response, which testified to the regard and esteem in which Mr. Robinson is held by his colleagues.

The words in which this information is conveyed show pleasantly the friendly relations which exist between the late and the present editor.

***

I strolled in last night about half-past eight to look at Mr. Walter Crane's Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts at the New Gallery. Marble halls sumptuously lighted, decorations profuse, abundance of De Morgan's tiles, Burne-Jones's designs, Cobden Sanderson's bindings, lace by the Kenmare nuns, and needlework by artistic and industrious persons innumerable, the entrance charge only sixpence a head, and about five people to look at all this! I wonder more people don't go. Why does not Mr. Walter treat his *Times* witnesses? It would be a nice variety for his peasants after so much moonlighting; and his constables would be less liable to have their pockets picked than at the Alhambra. Subsequently wandering towards Oxford-circus, we entered the gaily-appointed establishment known as Lockhart's Cocoa-rooms. A large cup of a mixture called tea was given me for the sum of one penny. I am bound to say that it was not agreeable. Perhaps, however, people who are very fond of sugar may find the concoction more to their taste than I did. Barring the tea, the surroundings were admirable; the lustrous counters presided over by well-appointed young ladies, and the place pervaded by an air of respectability and *bien-être*.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

LAHORE, Nov. 15.—The Viceroy has arrived here from Simla. In reply to an address presented to him, Lord Dufferin dwelt upon the advantages of timely preparations on the frontier, as insuring India against all possible risks of aggression at an infinitesimal cost as compared with the expenditure which would be necessary in Europe for a similar purpose: his Excellency added that the frontier was now being put in a state of reasonable defence.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY BILL.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—The Army Committee of the Lower House of the Reichsrath yesterday concluded the general debate on the Army Bill, and unanimously resolved to proceed to the discussion of the clauses of the measure.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 15.—The question which has arisen in connection with the appointment by the Imperial Government of Sir H. A. Blake as Governor of Queensland concerning the right of the colonies to demand a voice in the nomination of Governors is the subject of universal discussion in Australia, the most divergent opinions being expressed on the subject.

DEATH OF DUKE MAXIMILIAN.

MUNICH, Nov. 15.—Duke Maximilian, brother-in-law of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria, and head of the Bavarian Ducal line, died here at half-past three this morning.

ANARCHISTS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—An Anarchist meeting was held in the Favie Hall here this evening, at which Louise Michel gave a long account of the lives and of the execution of the Chicago Anarchists, of which yesterday was the anniversary. The proceedings were of an orderly character.

THE GERMAN PLANS IN EAST AFRICA.

ANOTHER WAR VESSEL ORDERED OUT.

The Anglo-German agreement with respect to the blockade of the African coast, has made an excellent impression on the public mind. The press of all shades is very much pleased with it. The primary motive of the German Goverment in taking naval action with England on the East Coast of Africa was a desire to avoid the consequences of the serious blunders committed by itself and by its protégés within their sphere of interest in that part of the Dark Continent.

Another war vessel, the cruiser *Schwalbe*, carrying eight guns and a crew of 114 men, has, according to a telegram from Kiel, been appointed to reinforce the German fleet in East African waters. Its captain was yesterday received by the Emperor, and it will leave for its destination shortly.

Meanwhile, it is believed that some insight into the plan of action of the German Government is afforded by a private lecture which was lately delivered before an exclusively military audience by Major Liebert, of the Grand General Staff. According to Major Liebert, the Government's plan of action is as follows:—

Full satisfaction for the murder of German subjects, and destruction of German property, as well as punishment of delinquents; and in the second place, suppression of the slave trade. To carry out this programme the Imperial fleet is to recover the five lost ports, and reinstate German officials there. Reprisals are to be executed on the rebellious inhabitants. Compensation for the destruction of plantations, &c., is to be demanded from the Sultan, as guarantor of the coast treaty; and in the event of refusal an adequate amount of customs is to be appropriated. Moreover, the ships of war have to watch the coast, and prevent at once the export of slaves and the import of munitions. This done, the East African Company is to recommence its work, supported by an armed force composed of natives free from Arab influence, or men of other races—Indian, for example. Plantation work towards the interior could then be gone on with, and at the same time the great trade routes to Tanganyika and Lake Nyassa rendered safe. Then, as soon as order is thus restored, the Emin expedition, organized on a strong military footing, is to start for Wadelai with help to the heroic pasha, and at the same time to inspire the Arabs of the interior with respect for German power. The Foreign Office, added the lecturer, had counselled the Emin Pasha Committee to concerted action with the East Indian Company.

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* is informed that negotiations with regard to a meeting of the Emperors are being carried on with hopes of ultimate success. The Emperor William wishes to have the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Tzar return his visits in Berlin at the same time, but the Emperor of Austria, it is alleged, refuses to meet the latter if he declines to withdraw certain divisions of troops stationed on the Austrian frontier. The Emperor William is using all his influence with the Tzar to induce him to grant this concession in the interest of peace.

MR. PHELPS ON THE INFLUENCE OF BURNS AND SCOTT.

Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, was last night entertained at a banquet by the Glasgow Corporation, and, in the course of the reply to the toast of his health, said:—I am glad to have this opportunity of meeting you. Pray don't think that I am trying to flatter you. I am too old for compliments unless I believe them to be true. Well, the hearts of the American people warm towards Scotland. Their relations are cordial towards Britain, and especially so towards Scotland, and you see that by the great numbers of our people who visit you every year. There are several reasons why the Americans warm to you. If Scotland had no claim to the attention of the civilized world except its literature, and if all its fine literature were abolished except the writings of Sir Walter Scott and Robert Burns, it would still have a claim—a peculiar sort of claim—upon all English-speaking people. I can say with Falstaff that these two men have given us medicines to make us love you. They have not only invested your history and your scenery with an interest that never will pass away and that is world-wide; they people your country all over with those charming creations of the imagination that have passed into reality. Mankind naturally frequent the scenes of great historical events, where great men have lived, where great things have been done, and where history has been made. Was the spectacle ever before seen in this world of thousands and thousands of intelligent and cultivated people thronging to see the scenes and the localities of events that never happened, and the hearths and homes of people that never lived. Yet that was to be seen in Scotland every summer, and will continue to be seen far into those summers that we shall not see.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household dietary. Highly recommended, by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons to whom tea is injurious. To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY REORGANIZATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—It is pointed out in Government circles that the new measures for the reorganization of the Russian army have no warlike character, being merely a development of the defensive system previously declared to be necessary by the *Invalide Russe* for preserving a military equilibrium.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN PARTY.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—Señor Pi y Margall has issued a circular to the Federal Republican Committees explaining that his efforts to form a coalition with Señor Ruiz Zorrilla have failed, as the latter opposed the drafting of a written public basis of action, proposing instead a secret arrangement with Señor Pi y Margall, 'to be conducted by delegates residing at Madrid and Paris. This proposal the Federal Republican leader declares himself unable to accept, being opposed to secret arrangements. The circular concludes by urging the Federal Republicans to continue their efforts to secure the triumph of their ideas.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENTS IN WHITECHAPEL.

An extraordinary and circumstantial story appeared in most of the morning papers to the effect that two men called at the shop of a fruiterer named Packer on Tuesday evening, and that one of them expressed the belief that his own cousin was the mysterious murderer, a reckless young fellow who returned some months ago from America. The statement has been investigated by the police. Our representative was courteously received this morning by Inspector Detective McWilliams, who believes that nothing will come of it. It is true that a copy of the statement in question was sent to the City police office in Old Jewry, and Detective Downs was despatched to investigate it, but now the police have reason to believe that it, like many other extraordinary stories which have been published with regard to the Whitechapel murders, is of a bogus character. Detective Downs, we are told, showed the fruiterer a photograph of the "cousin" referred to in the statement, but he entirely failed to identify the photograph with the man to whom he sold grapes, and who was seen in company with the Berner-street victim shortly before that murder occurred.

There is nobody now under detention on suspicion of being connected with the East-end murders, the man who was detained last night having been released at about two o'clock this morning.

FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF LUCAN.

To-day at one o'clock, in the churchyard of Laleham, near Staines, the funeral of Field-Marshal the Earl of Lucan took place. The body of the deceased, which was removed last night from his house in South-street, Park-lane, to his residence at Laleham, was conveyed to the church on a gun-carriage, and escorted by twelve officers and a hundred rank and file of the 1st Life Guards, of which the late Earl was Colonel. At the entrance to the churchyard, the vicar of the parish, the Rev. H. Dalgety McCheane, took his place at the head of the procession, and as the body was borne into the church, said the opening sentences of the Burial Office. After the 90th Psalm, the hymn "Through the night of doubt and sorrow" was sung, after which the lesson was read by the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Before the body was removed to the grave, where the committal prayers were said by the vicar, the hymn "A few more years shall roll" was sung. There was a large congregation of all classes and the immediate relations. The mourners included the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt Wilson, representing the Prince of Wales, who sent a wreath; Colonel Leigh Pemberton, A.D.C., C.B., representing the Commander-in-Chief; Viscount Hardinge, Lord Bingham, Colonel the Marquis of Ormonde, formerly aide-de-camp to the deceased, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Clonmel, Captain the Hon. H. Hardinge, Lord Wemyss, the Hon. Louis Greville, the Hon. Humphry Sturt, Colonel Townsend (2nd Life Guards), Colonel J. Gildea, and Mr. F. W. Farrer. A large number of wreaths and crosses of flowers were sent from friends in all parts of the country.

THE MURDER OF A CARETAKER.

Throughout last night, and indeed ever since the murder of the caretaker Lynch, the police have been searching far and wide to track the criminal, though as yet without success. Neither has the weapon with which the deed was done been found. The coroner arrived at Kilbarry this morning, and the inquest will open immediately.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the sweating system resumed their inquiry this morning, under the presidency of Lord Dunraven.

The first witness, a master boot finisher, who declined to give his name, said he would like to have the hours of labour limited to twelve hours a day and the wages increased. He complained that the prices paid by the manufacturers were less than was formerly the case, and also of the way in which the foremen treated him. He did not use machinery, as it was not used for "knifing," only for "lasting."

EXCITING SCENE AT A FIRE.

A fire which was attended with some exciting circumstances and which it is feared will result fatally, broke out at two o'clock this morning at 91, Central-street, St. Luke's, E.C., in a shop and house tenanted by Mr. J. C. Bethell, gasfitter. The family had retired to rest, and when the alarm was raised the inmates found that the stairs were on fire, preventing their escape. They rushed to the front windows, which they threw open, and called piteously for help. By and by the fire escape arrived, and Fireman Stevens, amid considerable excitement, ran up, was lost for a short space of time in the smoke, and then appeared bearing a partially dressed woman in an almost unconscious state. He ascended again and succeeded in rescuing a second person, and finally, old Mr. Bethell, seventy years of age, was got out of the burning building, terribly burned. He was at once placed in a cab and removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The house was much damaged by the fire.

THE IRISH DISSENTING MINISTERS AND THE UNIONIST LEADERS.

The Nonconformist Unionist Association entertained Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington at dinner at the Hôtel Métropole last evening, when addresses were presented to them on behalf of Ministers of Nonconformist Churches in Ireland, deprecating a separate Parliament for that country. Eight hundred and sixty-three Nonconformist ministers out of nine hundred and ninety had signed the address; one agreed with it, but withheld his name; one hundred and seventeen declined to sign, but declared their aversion to Home Rule; and eight avowed themselves in favour of Home Rule. The signatories are Presbyterians, Methodist, Congregationalists, and Baptists.

Letters of sympathy were received from Mr. J. H. Barber, J.P., of Sheffield, Rev. W. H. Dallinger, D.D., the Rev. Clement Clemence, B.A., D.D., Rev. A. Mursell, Rev. R. Roberts, (ex-President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference), Rev. T. M'Cullagh (ex-president of the Wesleyan Conference), Revs. Newman Hall, J. Hiles Hitchens, D.D., and D. A. Herschell, D.D., Sir Archibald Orr-Ewing, M.P., Messrs. H. J. Atkinson, M.P., E. S. W. De Cobain, M.P., W. S. Caine, M.P., R. T. O'Neil, M.P., and A. W. W. Dale, LL.D. (of Cambridge).

In reply Lord Salisbury said he thought that that gathering was most significant, especially as so many of those present did not belong to the Conservative party. It also measured the danger that was being faced, as well as showed an enormous breadth of agreement on public questions. They did not know what the Home Rule policy was, but the Radical party would pursue the course indicated by a versatile and veteran leader. The history of Grattan's Parliament did not encourage them to establish another, and he could not believe that the English people would be false to their faith in regard to Home Rule, for separation from this country was the future before the loyal minority of Ireland as a consequence of the surrender to which Mr. Gladstone invited them.

Lord Hartington dwelt on the unanimity of the Protestant opinion in Ireland as evinced by that evening's proceedings. The Protestant ministers desired no ascendency, but only that they might remain citizens of the British Empire. The struggle was not for a limited measure of self-government in Ireland, but it was a continuation of the National struggle which had been in progress since 1798. The existence of such a minority as that meeting indicated presented an insuperable obstacle to such a solution as the Nationalists desired. The formula that the Irish people should manage their own affairs assumed what was not the fact. There was not one Irish people; there were two peoples; and the majority of the people of Great Britain were better fitted to administer true and impartial justice between the contending factions in Ireland than either Irish party. In the Imperial Parliament and in the Imperial Government, added Lord Hartington, we possess authorities and powers which, I am convinced, have the desire, and I believe the power, to do substantial and impartial justice between all sections, all creeds, and all classes in Ireland. To do away with those authorities and powers, to leave Ireland the prey to contending factions, would, in my judgment, be an act most impolitic and unwise. Still worse than that—you leave the fortunes, the lives, the future, of the weaker section of the Irish people at the mercy of their hereditary and ancient opponents. To leave at the mercy of their opponents men who have trusted in our honour, and who have confided in our protection, would be an act of disgrace and faithlessness, of dereliction of duty, which, I trust, the people of this country will never be guilty of.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE ON COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., in distributing the prizes to the successful students at the Liverpool Institute last night, argued that boys in competitive examination did not really suffer in health. A few certainly did suffer for a time, but among these was Cardinal Newman, who was now nearly ninety years of age. Out of 289 candidates, Sir William Gull found only fifteen candidates had failed to pass through physical incapacity. There were many cases in which young men failed through paying too much attention to physical exercise, but he advocated that young men should devote themselves to some special study, and that they should have some knowledge of Latin and French. He discussed the system of cramming at some length, and pointed out the subjects home students would retain in their memory, and others lose, according to their predilections. Cramming was not altogether an unmitigated evil, and he pointed out many instances of success in life under the present system.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND HISTORIC NAMES.

Mr. Owen Morgan, a Welsh bard, wrote recently to Mr. Raikes respecting the restoration of historic names of localities by the postal officials, and pointed out that much havoc had already been wrought by obliterating the poetic and historic names of places in various parts of the kingdom. Mr. Raikes, in reply, says he has already on more than one occasion had great pleasure in restoring the ancient British names in the case of post-offices situated in Wales, notably Kilfynnydd, in Glamorganshire, in lieu of Albion Works, which it had been proposed to style the office. Mr. Raikes adds that he will always be glad to receive suggestions for preserving or restoring the historic names of places where local sentiment is in favour of such a course.

MR. GOSCHEN AND THE BINGLEY HALL ORATION.

Last night Mr. Goschen replied, at a Unionist meeting at West Bromwich, to Mr. Gladstone's Birmingham criticisms on the Local Government Act, this year's finance, and Irish administration. He denied Mr. Gladstone's claim to represent Whig traditions respecting the Union. As to his assertion that there are unequal laws in Ireland, he replied that the inequality is in Ireland's favour, as witness the present security of the Irish tenant farmers. Respecting evictions, he said many of these were scenic displays designed for political purposes. As to the charge that the Government are trampling upon the laws, he remarked that Mr. Gladstone could only speak of stale instances already repeatedly refuted. Mr. Gladstone's method of controversy was to put aside arguments with a wave of the hand, to deal in generalities, and to keep the country in the dark as to his policy. Mr. Gladstone had said exceedingly little in his lengthy harangues about the Irish Land question. The Government were endeavouring to solve that, and their efforts had already had striking results.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST WORKHOUSE AUTHORITIES.

During the hearing of a case at the Southwark police-court yesterday, in which two children were charged with living in a house of ill-repute, serious allegations were made as to the treatment they had received in St. George's Workhouse, Marshalsea-road. It was said that they were in a shocking state on being released, and that the golden hair of one had been cut off and sent to a doll-maker. The magistrate, saying that it was an extraordinary case, intimated that he would make a report of it.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Michael Horty, a member of the committee of the Land League in County Galway, gave evidence before the Parnell Commission, yesterday, as to proceedings at meetings, and said the object of the League was to get reductions of rent and to get land for Griffiths's valuation. Witness was a Fenian for about four months, but did not know whether any members of the League were Fenians. In July, 1883, witness's turf was burned, and afterwards moonlighters attacked his house. In cross-examination, witness said the distress in the district in 1877, 1878, and 1879 was so severe that people could not possibly have lived and paid their rents. The committee of the League in his district had nothing to do with outrage. Re-examined, witness said the outrage on his house was committed because he remained friendly with Flanagan, who was boycotted. Two members of the committee of the League were sentenced to six months' imprisonment for moonlighting. J. Ford, formerly in the army, and afterwards engaged in working for the late Mr. Latty, described the attack on Latty's house on the night of November 7, 1881, when shots were fired, and said he went out with a gun and shot a man, who was afterwards convicted. District-inspector Murphy, of Woodford, deposed to outrages on Lord Clanricarde's estate, and was questioned about the Plan of Campaign. In cross-examination, he said he did not remember any complaints of intimidation for refusing to join the National League. People complained that they were hampered in their actions. The Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

AGAINST THE VAN AND WHEEL TAX.

A crowded meeting was held at Cannon-street Hotel last evening, under the presidency of Mr. Causton, M.P., to protest against the proposed Van and Wheel Tax. The chairman described the bill as a sop to the landlord and the agricultural interest. A resolution was passed protesting against "the intention of the Government to put a tax on industry and locomotion, especially by taxing the tools and plant of carriers and carmen, while by their peculiar exemptions they have, to a great extent, exempted from taxation the vehicles of other trades, whose profits and earnings are derived from other sources." A further resolution declared the Van and Wheel Tax Bill to be wrong in principle, unjust in its incidence, inquisitorial in its character, and restrictive of locomotion and industry, and called for its abandonment by the Government.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to appoint a settling day in and to grant a quotation to the Argentine Colonisation and Land Company (Limited) Shares; Argentine Government Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Internal Gold Loan; Scrip and Paid-up Scrip of £3,933,580 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Bonds; Assets Realisation Company (Limited):—£300,000. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Mortgage Debentures; Catalinas Warehouses and Mole Company:—Scrip and Paid-up Scrip of £700,000. Five per Cent. Sterling Mortgage Debentures; and Union Mortgage and Agency Company of Australia (Limited):—Provisional Certificates of £200,000 Four per Cent. Irredeemable Debenture Stock.

Tenders for India Council bills for Rs. 35,00,000 were received at the Bank yesterday, when the following allotments were made:—Calcutta, Rs. 11,41,000, at an average of 1s. 4.469*d.*; Bombay, Rs. 20,99,000, at an average of 1s. 4.468*d.*; and Madras, Rs. 2,60,000, at an average of 1s. 4.5*d.* Applicants at 1s. 4 15-32*d.* will receive about 62 per cent., and above in full. The 30 lakhs sold last week produced £206,906, while remittances for Rs.11,35,80,806 disposed of between April 1 and last night realized £7,697,597.

The Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil (Limited) have sold through Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co. the gold obtained in the month of September, which realized £2,905 7s.

IN THE FOOTBALL FIELD.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE V. LONDON AND WEST OF ENGLAND.—Under most favourable conditions football of a very high class character was witnessed at Richmond yesterday. The match between the Universities and what might be termed the South of England forms one of the chief features of the season in London, and is very popular. Several thousand people gathered in the Old Deer Park to watch the game, and London came off victorious by two goals and three tries to nothing. The forwards were evenly balanced, the Universities tackling and dribbling especially in fine style. At times the visitors' backs showed excellent form, but generally their play in this department fell far below what had been expected. All the London backs played brilliantly.

THE MAORIS V. HARTLEPOOL ROVERS.—Yesterday the New Zealand fifteen visited Hartlepool and contested the Rovers' club. After an evenly-fought match the Maoris won by a try to nothing. This was the sixteenth match of the tour; the Colonials have won nine, lost six, and drawn one.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY V. THE CORINTHIANS.—The latter club played their first match of the season yesterday against the University eleven at Oxford. The visitors were the winners by three goals to one. The Corinthians play Cambridge University on the 21st inst.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY V. ROYAL ENGINEERS.—The Light Blue eleven, at Cambridge, proved far too strong for the Engineers in the Association match yesterday, gaining the victory by eight goal to none.

ROWING.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COLQUHOUN SCULLS.—The final heat of the Colquhoun Sculls was rowed yesterday afternoon.

S. D. Muttlebury, Third Trinity, 13st 6lb 1
P. E. Shaw, Lady Margaret B. C., 10st 8lb 2
A. L. R. Gaddum, First Trinity, 11 st 9lb 3

The Light Blue president, who had first station, held a lead of Shaw all the way, and sculling in fine form up the Long Reach, won by ten seconds from the Lady Margaret sculler, while the First Trinity man was well out of it. Time, 8 min. 13 sec.

The Lord Mayor has become president of the Thames Church Mission.

Major W. C. Kennedy has been appointed District Paymaster on the Staff of the Woolwich District.

The appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of the Eastern Military District, which falls vacant on the 1st of December, has been bestowed on Lieutenant-Colonel F. Du Vernet, half-pay.

The Rev. R. T. West, vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington, who was the preacher on Sunday morning at Sandringham, has been appointed to take charge this winter of the Albany Memorial Church at Cannes.

It has just been discovered in Glasgow that forged Bank of Scotland £1 notes, dated the 9th of March, 1887, are in circulation. The various banks have been warned. Eight of the forged notes have been recovered.

The death took place yesterday of the Venerable J. H. Iles, Archdeacon of Stafford and Canon Residentiary of Lichfield. He was a much respected member of Convocation, but of late years had been in very bad health.

A public meeting is to be held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, at 4 P.M. to-morrow, to consider the questions at issue in the coming School Board election. The chair will be taken by Mr. E. N. Buxton, and speeches will be delivered by Mr. Mundella, Mr. George Howell, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Guiness Rogers, and others.

The death is announced, at the age of seventy-five, of Colonel W. H. C. Wellesley, the eldest surviving son of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley and his wife, Lady Emily, daughter of the first Earl Cadogan, nephew of Arthur, Duke of Wellington. Colonel Wellesley's services extended over fifty years, of which twenty-seven years were spent in active service in the Crimea, India, and the West Indies.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

BANK RATE FIVE PER CENT.—HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS NEGLECTED.—AMERICANS FIRM.

The Bank of England directors, at their meeting this morning, decided to make no alteration in the official minimum, which therefore remains at 5 per cent. No one had anticipated a reduction this week, and consequently no one is surprised at the absence of action. In the open market there is less demand for accommodation, now that the requirements in connection with the Stock Exchange settlement have been satisfied; but there is again a fair inquiry, and short loans are worth 1½ to 2 per cent. The number of bills offering in the discount market is small, and the rate for three months' bank paper is easy at 3 per cent. The Berlin exchange is now at a point which would permit of gold being taken from this side, but it is not thought likely that much will be withdrawn.

Except in the department for American Railroad securities, where there is again a considerable amount of activity, the Stock Markets present a quiet and uninteresting appearance, operators being indisposed to enter into fresh commitments just after the conclusion of the settlement, and on the eve of a holiday. Home Government Funds, English Railways and Foreign Stocks are at the moment almost lifeless, and the variations are not worth special attention, in no instance exceeding ¼. American Railroad securities show a distinct recovery on the improved prices received from New York, and what are considered more favourable advices with regard to the cutting of rates. Lake Shore shares have regained over 1 of the decline of the last day or two, while New York Central, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and several others have risen appreciably. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are dull and lower, but Mexican Railway issues are fairly steady. Spanish Copper Mining shares are firm, and in the Miscellaneous department the feature is still the strong inquiry for Primitiva Nitrate shares.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened rather heavy, with an apparent disposition to await events, but the bears attacked Lake Shore and Delaware and Lackawanna shares, which declined ½. The market soon rallied, however, and good support being forthcoming, prices steadily rose until the close, New England showing special strength. The market closed quiet but firm, at generally the best figures.

The list of subscriptions for 13,350 shares of £20 each in the Montevideo Waterworks Company (Limited) will close this day (Thursday) at 4 o'clock P.M.

The following are the latest prices compared with last night's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Great Eastern ¼, *Receded*; Sheffield Deferred and South Eastern Deferred ¼, Caledonian, North British Deferred and North Eastern ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: French Three per Cents. ¼, Italian, Hungarian and Portuguese ⅛. *Declined*: Peruvian Five and Six per Cents. ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Risen*: Lake Shore 1⅛, Union Pacific 1⅛, New York Central ⅞, Northern Pacific Preference ⅝, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Erie shares, Atlantics Firsts, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Pennsylvania shares ½, Denver Preference ½, the Ordinary ⅜, Louisville and Nashville ⅜, Central Pacific, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, Ontario, Philadelphia and Reading shares, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary, and Wabash Preference ¼.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Canadian Pacific ⅜, and Nitrate shares ⅛. *Lower*: Grand Trunk First Preference ⅜, the Second Preference ¼, the Third Preference and Guaranteed ⅛, and Mexican Ordinary ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Higher*: Primitiva Nitrate ¾, Rio Tinto 3-16, De Beers ⅛, Hotchkiss and Spratts ⅛, and Mason and Barry 1-16. *Fallen*: Suez Canal ¼, and Imperial Ottoman Bank 1-16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—A good business is going on at firm prices. Sales, 12,000. Futures are steady, at a partial recovery of the opening decline of one point.

The approximate gross earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company for the first week of November were 147,000 dols., as against 178,500 dols. for the corresponding week in 1887, showing a decrease of 31,500 dols.

The traffic receipts of the London General Omnibus Company for the past week amounted to £11,493, compared with £11,200 in 1887, and those of the London Road Car Company to £2,192, as against £1,843.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares;—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅞	1⅛
New Consols (2¼)	97⅛	¼
Reduced 3 p. c.	99¼	100¼
Local Loan Stock	102½	3
New 2½ per Cent.	93¼	4¼
India 3½ per Cent.	105¼	6¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	71¼	½
Egyptian Guar.	100¼	¾
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111¼	12¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101½	2
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	111	½
Liverpool	110½	11
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	99	101
Do. Hard Dols.	68⅛	9½xd
Do. Treasury	93	4
Austrian Gold	90	2
Do. Silver	68	70
Brazilian 1875	102½	3⅛
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	99	101
Do. Cedulas I.	60¼	¼xd
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1888	101	3
Costa Rica A.	91½	2½
Do. B.	91	2
Egypt. State Dom.	102¼	¼
Do. Unified	81	¼
Do. Preference	100⅛	¼
Do. Daira Sanier	77	¼
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82	⅛
Do. 4½ p c. Rnts	104¼	¼
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82⅛	3
Hung. Gold Rentes	84⅛	⅛
Italian	95¾	6
Mexican Converted	39⅛	⅛
Peruvian 5 p.c. '72	15¾	⅜
Do. 6 p.c.	17⅛	⅛
Portuguese	63⅛	⅞
Russian 1873	101	¼
Spanish 4 p.c.	72¼	⅞
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	27½	8
Group 2	16	¼
Group 4	15 5-16	7-16
4½ p. c. 1871	87½	2
5 p. c. Defence	93½	4
5 p. c. Priority	82	4
Uruguay Unified	74	½
Virginia Funded	39	41
U.S. 4½ p.c.	109	10 xd
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	112	¼
Great Eastern	68⅜	⅝
Great Northern	115½	16½
Ditto A	100⅛	1⅛
Great Western	151⅛	⅜
Hull and Barnsley	33⅛	4
Lanc. and York.	116⅛	17½
Brighton (Ordinary)	142	4
Brighton A	129¼	30¼
Chatham (Ordinary)	23½	¼
Do. Preference	101¼	2¼
North Western	169⅜	⅜
South Western	139	40
Manchester & Shef.	68	70
Do. A.	35¼	¼
Met. Consolidated	76	½
Do. Land Stock	69½	70½
Do. District	33¼	¼
Midland	133⅜	4⅛
North British Pref	73⅛	4⅛
Do. Def.	52	¼
North Eastern	157¼	8¼
North Stafford	110½	11½
South Eastern	132	4
Do. Deferred	103½	¼
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	56⅛	⅝
Cen. Pacific Share	36¼	½
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	67¼	⅛
Denver & R. Grande	17¼	18
Do. Pref.	47¼	8¼
Illinois Shares	118	19
Lake Shore	102¼	½
Ohio & Mississipp	22½	3
Louis. and Nash.	59¼	⅛
Mex. Cen. Bonds	67	½
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13¼	14¼
N. Y. Cen. Shares	111⅜	⅝
New York Ontario	15½	16
Erie Shares	28	¼
Do. Sec. Mort.	99½	100 xd
Norfolk & West. Pre	52⅛	⅜
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M	39½	¼
North. Pacific Prel.	62¼	½
Pennsylvania Sh.	54¼	¼ xd
Phil. and Read. Sh.	21¼	¼
Union Pacific Shares	66¼	½
Wabash Preferred	27	½
Do. Gen. Mort.	42	3
Grand Trunk Sh.	10⅛	⅝
Do. First Pref.	65½	⅝
Do. Second Pref	45¼	¼
Do. Third Pref.	25⅛	⅝
Do. Guaranteed	69	¾ xd
Mexican Ordinary	45¼	6 xd
Do First Pref	115¼	16¼ xd
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	73¼	4¼ xd
Lombardo-Venetian	8¼	9
Varna 3 per cent.	7⅛	⅜
Nitrate Railway	29⅜	30⅛
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	133½	14¼
City Bank	203⅛	1⅛
Consolidated Bank	8	½
Imperial Ottoman	11	⅛
London and County	85½	6½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7½
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	42½	3½
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	48½	9½
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	¼	⅜
Mysore shares	3⅝	¾
Coregums	1¼	⅜
Cape Copper	6⅜	½
Namaqua	4⅞	⅜
Mason and Barry	11⅜	⅛
Rio Tinto	27⅛	⅜
Montana £1 shares	2 1-16	3-16
De Beers new shares	16⅝	⅛
S. African Explor.	18	¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	45½	7½
Do. Pref.	77½	8½
Brazilian Submarine	13⅛	⅛xd
Direct Unit. States	9¼	10
Eastern	12⅜	⅝
Ditto Extension	13⅛	⅜
United Telephone	13⅜	⅛
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅞	7⅛
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	190	200
London Street	13½	14½
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17½	18¼
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	255	60
New River, New	345	50
S'thwrk & Vauxhal	170	5
W. Middlesex	267	72
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	247	51
Imp. Continental	204	7 xd
South Metropolitan	297	302
Brush Elec. Lt. (£5 pd)	4	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	7⅞	8⅛
Guinness and Co.	307½	12½
Hotchkiss	10¼	¾
Bryant and May	12⅞	13⅛
Spratt's Patent	9⅞	10⅛
Liverpool Nitrate	30	1
Primitiva Nitrate	33	⅛
Salt Union Shares	4¾	5 pm
P. and O. Steam.	65	7
Royal Mail Steam	61	4
Nat. Discount Co.	11¼	¾
Hudson's Bay	18⅞	19⅛
Suez Canal	87¼	8⅛
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	40	8

TIRED OF LIFE, THEY DIE TOGETHER.

On Saturday night about eleven o'clock two travellers, a well-dressed man and woman, arrived at the Hôtel Rosier, Rue Sedaine, Paris. They entered their names in the hotel book as Léonie Moreaux and Georges Durand. Next morning the door of their room, which had been locked, was opened by a locksmith. The man and woman were found lying dead, with their features much disturbed. On the table was a bottle of cider, half emptied, and two glasses stood near it, in which there were traces of a substance supposed to be arsenic. Yesterday the body of the young woman was recognized by her husband. She was twenty-two years of age. The man was identified as a married man. Both lived at Saint Ouen l'Aumône. A similar case has occurred at Grenoble. On Sunday night two travellers, a young man and woman, took a room. On Monday night the door was forced, and the two were found dead. On the table were letters written to their parents, announcing that they were tired of life, and had resolved to die together.

ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUD AND MURDER.

The Scheurer-Castelnau insurance fraud has found an imitator, who is suspected to have gone the length of murder. A man styling himself Hoyos Figue (the latter being the name of his mistress) recently applied to the Phénix Company to insure for 100,000 f. a cousin, Hippolyte Hoyos, a commercial traveller. The company requiring a medical examination, he suggested that as his cousin was rarely in Paris he might be examined at Chartres. This was done, but Hoyos, it is said, personated his supposed cousin. On the 3rd inst. a dead body was discovered in the wood at Chantilly, and was identified by Hoyos as that of his cousin. It is now reported that Hoyos enticed to Chantilly a workman in his employment named Baron, a Belgian, and murdered him. Hoyos was arrested yesterday at Valenciennes, and the body will be exhumed. The clothes have been recognized as having formerly been worn by Hoyos, who is supposed, therefore, to have given them to the victim. The body was found on the railway, and a train had gone over one leg. This was apparently arranged, because Baron limped, in order that the malformation of the leg might not be detected.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BANK CLERK AND £3,000.

The Cumberland police are seeking a clerk in the Bank of Whitehaven, who disappeared on Monday, simultaneously with £3,000, all in gold, the property of the bank. No trace of the missing man has yet been found. He is described as about 5 ft. 5 in. in height, stout figure, face marked with small-pox, and nose slightly turned, having the appearance of having been broken. He is about twenty-seven years of age.

THE WHITE PASHA.—A native has arrived at Wady Halfa, bringing a report that the White Pasha has gained a victory over the dervishes in the Bahr Gazelle Province. The loss of the dervishes is said to have been great.

A TOWN COUNCILLOR FINED FOR POACHING.—Dr. Cunningham, a town councillor of Eastbourne, was convicted at Hailsham petty sessions yesterday, of poaching for pheasants on the land of Mr. Scott, J.P., at Heathfield. The bench imposed the full penalty of £2 and costs, and warmly rebuked the defendant for the bad example he had set his poor and illiterate neighbours.

RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.—An apparently inspired article appeared in the *Novoe Vremya* to the effect that Russian diplomacy must henceforth side with the Vatican against the Quirinal, and prevent whatever tends to annihilate the Papal prestige or lessen the Papal power. It qualifies the loss of the "temporal power" as robbery, and declares that Russia must respect the rights of the Pope as those of a crowned head.

THE TZAR'S REPLY TO A DISCREDITED MINISTER.—The Minister of Ways and Communications has, in self-defence, presented a long report relative to the recent railway accident to the Imperial train near Borki, but the Tzar, who was formerly Admiral Possiet's personal friend, has returned the document after having written upon it the following words:—"My Commission will, in due time, show whether these statements contain any truth."

WHITGIFT'S TOMB.—The tomb of Archbishop Whitgift, at Croydon, which has just been restored after being in ruins since the parish church was partially destroyed by fire in 1867, was yesterday unveiled by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of a crowded congregation, including the mayor and several members of the corporation. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Butler, Master of Trinity. The Primate said it was a great honour to him as a successor of Whitgift to be present on that occasion to unveil the tomb of one whose courage and independence they thanked God for, as also for the boldness with which he was inspired and the success with which he was blessed both in writing for and meeting face to face the assaults delivered upon the Church. His Grace then unveiled the tomb and a commemorative window.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies for the week ended Nov. 11, compared with the corresponding week last year, are as follows:—

RAILWAYS.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brighton	£2,628	—
Caledonian	5,352	—
Eastern and Mid	90	—
Great Eastern	2,578	—
Great Northern	2,068	—
Great Western	3,010	—
Lanc. and Yorkshire	—	£1,901
Manc. and Sheffield	—	1,553
Metropolitan	746	—
Metropolitn. District	110	—
Midland	4,793	—
North British	4,861	—
North Eastern	4,960	—
North Stafford	530	—
North Western	5,463	—
South Eastern	1,674	—
South Western	1,263	—
Tilbury	—	31
TRAMWAYS.		
Belfast	196	—
Bordeaux Tr. & Om.	130	—

TRAMWAYS.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bristol	£79	—
Calais	—	£13
Dublin	—	58
Edinburgh	85	—
Germany	—	81
Glasgow Tr. & Om.	1,424	—
Gothenburg	—	18
Hull Street	—	23
Imperial	14	—
London	123	—
London Street	110	—
London Southern	8	—
North Metropolitan	82	—
Provincial	£47	—
Rouen	2	—
Sheffield	43	—
Southampton	—	10
South London	—	15
Sunderland	40	—
Swansea, &c.	7	—
Wolverhampton	27	—

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d. and 11s. each, of all Chemists, Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom, or in the Postal Union, for 9s. 9d. per quarter.

THE PALL MALL BUDGET is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom for 4s. 11d. per quarter.

CLOSE OF THE PARIS MURDER TRIAL.

PRADO SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The Prado trial terminated last night. Prado, being then asked whether he had anything to add to his defence, said he wished to make a fresh one. He would scarcely refer to the charge of assassination. His defender had destroyed that. But he was anxious to explain his adventurous existence and the acts of dishonesty that he had committed. He then gave with wonderful fluency an account of his career, in language showing familiarity with the *roman feuilleton*. The jury now saw, he said, that Forestier knew all the details of the crime. She knew Marie Aguétant and her companions, for she had taken at the hotel the name of that woman. If it was he who sent her to the hotel under the name of Marie Aguétant, she was intelligent enough to have understood as soon as the crime was committed that he was the murderer, and he had no need to make a confession. In concluding he asked that pity should be shown for his long year of imprisonment. The cradle of his child now placed between him and evil an insurmountable barrier. He found there a hand guiding him into a new path. He trusted they would let his heart unfold itself, that he might give free play to all that he felt to be good in him. Let them not crush it in the cell of a prison. The jury retired at half-past six o'clock, and returned with their verdict at five minutes past eight. It was affirmative of guilt on all the questions except those relating to Eugénie Forestier and Mauricette Couronneau, who were acquitted. It found no extenuating circumstances for Prado, who was accordingly condemned to death. The four other prisoners, as accessories, or receivers of stolen goods, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

M. Rochefort's journal pretends to believe that Prado is the brother-in-law of M. Diaz, President of the Mexican Republic.

OPENING OF THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

The new Pasteur Institute in Paris was opened yesterday by the President of the Republic. It stands on a piece of ground having an area of 12,170 square yards, which was granted by the city of Paris for ninety-nine years. The ground floor is devoted to inoculations. Above are two laboratories, one for the general study of microbes and the other for the study of biological chemistry. The large, commodious flat of M. Pasteur is far enough away from the canine prison for the barking and howling to be inaudible. M. Bertrand, of the Institute, made a short speech, in which he recalled the scientific victories of M. Pasteur during forty years. All that time he steadily worked and renown came to reward and encourage him. The questions which from his youth up excited his curiosity have been solved by him. All that remains is for science and the human race to thank him for what he has done for both. Dr. Grancher, who has inoculated the patients, read a report on the work done in overcoming rabies. He dwelt on the favourable report of the English Commission. President Carnot warmly congratulated M. Pasteur, whose emotion was so great that tears trickled down his cheeks.

SARAH BERNHARDT, "THE ARDENT PATRIOT."

On arriving at Prague on Tuesday, Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt was the object of a Francophil political demonstration. A crowd numbering several thousands awaited her at the station, and greeted her with cries of "Hurrah for France!" in the Czechish language. On alighting Mdme. Bernhardt was well-nigh suffocated by the crush. She had not been in Prague very long before a deputation of the Club Français waited upon her, and bade her welcome. Mdme. Bernhardt, in acknowledging their address, said: "I am an ardent patriot. The cry of 'Vive la France!' with which I was received, moved me to tears. The manifestation of sympathy for France on the part of the Czechish people has made the deepest impression on me."

SUICIDE OR ACCIDENT?

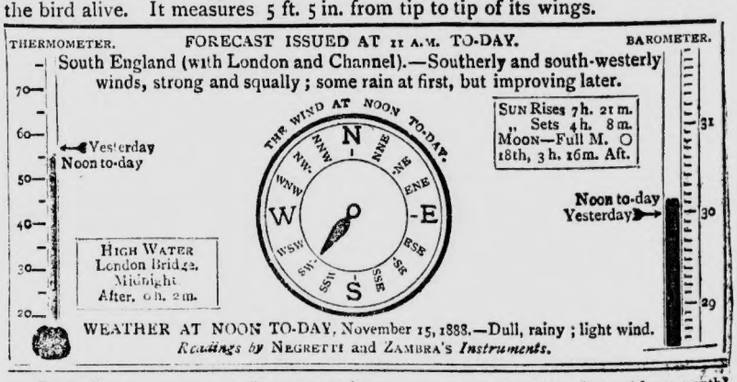
A shocking discovery was made at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff, at one o'clock this morning, when one of the visitors retiring to rest discovered on the floor of a bedroom a young gentleman shot through the head and quite dead. He proved to be Mr. David Lloyd, son of the landlady of the Stepney Arms, Llanelly, and only yesterday morning he received information of having successfully passed a final examination as chief engineer.

THE CONDITION OF MR. BRIGHT.

A paragraph appears in the papers to-day (writes a London correspondent), stating that whilst Mr. Bright keeps his bed, as he has done for the past month, and is again suffering from an attack of bronchitis, "his general condition is considered quite satisfactory." I wish that private information on the subject were equally reassuring. It is a significant fact that Mr. Bright's political friends think matters are in a condition which compels them, with whatever pain, to take steps for holding the seat in the event of an early vacancy. They have secured a candidate whose name is no secret in the Whips' offices at Westminster. He will stand as a Dissentient Liberal, and an understanding has been come to with the Conservative committee in Central Birmingham that he is secure in advance of the Tory vote.

CAPTURING A GOLDEN EAGLE.

A gamekeeper in the employ of Mr. Stanton Glaistor has captured at Quarlton, near Bolton, a golden eagle. He shot at the bird, and wounded it in one wing, but when he attempted to secure it the eagle struggled violently, and the man was badly hurt. He, however, succeeded at last in securing the bird alive. It measures 5 ft. 5 in. from tip to tip of its wings.



Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

"HOMELESS AND FRIENDLESS."

AN HOUR AT THE REFUGE IN WHITECHAPEL.

"HOMELESS and friendless." The words strike cold when uttered in a cosy room near a warm fire, when only the imagination pictures what the words convey. What they mean to the outcast, crouching hungry in the chill November evening, as the dank fog settles down on the dreary pavement, and not even the doss-house has shelter for the penniless wayfarer—what they mean to the footsore tramp, after a twelve hours' weary search for work—may no reader of them here ever know.

In Whitechapel, near the district that has been for this generation marked out with human blood in a way not to be effaced, a shelter has lately been opened for the homeless and friendless women thrown up as wrecks by the surge of life. No sight more sad, more pitiful, more heart-sickening, could well be seen even in London city. There the crowd gathers in this Whitechapel refuge as the night grows old. Through a dark court we reach a door, and on tapping are admitted into a plain, bare passage, a room opening on either side. The one is the office, where all comers are registered, and a pitiful list it is, on the pages of the open book. The name, age, place of last night's lodging, business, are all entered here; the majority of the women have passed out of youth: forty, fifty, sixty, seventy years of life have been passed—to come here. They have lodged in every haunt of poverty—in the common lodging-house, in the casual ward; "walked the streets" comes from time to time; "charing" and "laundry" are the most frequent entries in the column devoted to occupations. Opposite the office is one of the bedrooms; a strong, wide shelf runs round the room; this serves as sleeping berth, and each woman is given a warm rug and a pillow: a rough, hard bed enough, but warm, clean, and *safe*. To the ordinary woman, accustomed to the decency and security of home life, this last adjective may seem inappropriate. Not so to the homeless and friendless ones who gather here. "Oh to feel safe!" breathes a woman, with a delicate, haggard face and a touch of refinement that has outlived the daily roughnesses of her sad life; and she explains that in the doss-house "your very clothes are not safe": if you have a decent apron or a pair of shoes you must clasp them close in your sleep, or you will wake to find them gone; and men come in drunk and tumble over you, and "if you dare to say a word"—an eloquent gesture completes the sentence. "And then you are so insulted," and a quiver of anguished memory passes over the pinched face, and the eyes fill and overflow.

Passing down the passage, we are in a large room, where women sit close side by side on wooden benches, eating dry bread washed down by hot fragrant coffee that sends a glow into the pallid faces and colour to the wan lips. A bright fire is blazing, and the red gleam dances on the white-washed walls, and falls on the weary forms and drooping heads. What wrecks of womanhood; what hopeless, battered remnants of humanity! Dressed mostly in black they are; bonnets, those indescribable and shapeless heaps which seem part of their wearers' heads, and are never seen save on the dust-heap or on the heads of such as these; jackets too bad for any rag-shop, draggled skirts that have lost all semblance of human garments, dangling over sodden lumps that were once boots. They are of all ages: here a young woman who has not lost all semblance of comeliness; there an ancient dame, overcome with weariness, her grey hair hanging limp over her closed eyes and patient, down-drooped mouth. Ready to talk they are, cheered by the hot coffee and the dancing flames of the glorious fire. "Ah, the casual's cruel!" says one, whose jaw is swollen with a coming abscess. "The gruel is depressing. When you're ill, now, gruel is well enough, but when you're cold to the bones it's depressing." "And at the casual they don't let you out till eleven, and then there's no work," chimes in another. And it is explained that many of these ancient dames wash down doorsteps at *2d.*: "Twopence is a breakfast," remarks one, "and then there's the broken victuals, and, may be, a pair of boots as they pleases to give you." One after another adds testimony to the cruelty of being shut up till all hope of work for the day is over, and then "you have to go to the casual again," they say.

Truly, of all the senseless follies of our Poor-law administration, this plan of manufacturing constant paupers out of chance casuals deserves the prize for absolute idiocy. A poor driven creature takes refuge in the casual ward; instead of being allowed to go out early to search for work he or she is kept in to pass the "labour test," and is turned out when all hope of getting work is over for the day. What remains but to return to the casual ward at night?

At the refuge, they may leave early and go seek such employment as they can find. Hot water is provided in plenty; they can wash; if they have it, they can make a cup of tea ere setting forth on their weary tramp. For these waifs and strays the refuge is a veritable paradise; their trembling lips and grateful eyes tell what its warmth and safety are to them. It would not cost much to open fifty such refuges in the poorer parts of the East-end, and, while they would not cure poverty, they would alleviate some of the misery of the very poor.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 19, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

THE TZAR'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A PAINTER'S REALISTIC WORD PICTURE.

THE Russian Court painter, M. Zichy, who was present at the railway accident near Borki, has given some interesting details about the catastrophe to a representative of the *Novoe Vremya*, from which we take the following extracts:—

"We were just taking gurgeff—porridge—and I saw that the servant who handed the dish on my side of the table made a sudden movement forward as he approached me, and the hot contents of the dish were discharged over my shoulders and knees. I had hardly recovered from the occurrence when a tremendous shock followed, or rather three successive shocks. . . . The vaulted roof protected us. I noticed not far from me a wide gap in the wall, through which I climbed, followed by Countess Kutusoff, after whom the Emperor came out. The Empress, I believe, was dragged out of one of the carriage windows. It was a marvel that we escaped with our lives; some of us were slightly injured. A silver cigar-case which the Emperor carried in his right pocket was flattened out; General Tsherevin was injured by splinters from a looking-glass on the left hand and on the neck. The Adjutants-General Sinovyeff, Possyett, and Martinoff were slightly wounded. One of them put at the first moment, unconsciously, a silver spoon into his pocket, and had entirely forgotten the name of his valet, who was killed. Adjutant Sheremetyeff had suffered most. . . . The Emperor's lacquey, Lauter, who was waiting on the Emperor, was thrown into the buffet, tea-tray and all, and was killed instantaneously, as were most of the persons in that part of the carriage.

"I myself escaped with a few slight bruises on my hands, but the effects of the catastrophe are not easily shaken off, and I am only now beginning to remember all the details. I shall never forget the behaviour of the Emperor and Empress immediately after the accident. They were both tending the wounded with their own hands. I remember now that the Empress was gently trying to calm and to encourage one of the wounded. The thought is terrible of what might have happened, had not God's providence interfered."

A correspondent of the *Peterburgski Gazette* relates the following incident:—

"The engineer S., of the Nicholai Line, was sitting in the carriage containing the kitchen just before the catastrophe. He was very fond of bacon, and had bought some in Little Russia. As it was the working man's dinner hour he sat down at a table and cut his bacon into small pieces. Suddenly there was a shock, and the bacon fell on the ground. While the engineer was trying to pick it up a second shock crushed the carriage to splinters, and S. found himself at the foot of the incline. He had not been injured, but ran from one side to the other.

"'Why are you running about? Don't you see that an accident has happened? Come and help!' was called out to him. 'Why I run about?' he said, very gravely: 'why, I am looking for my bacon; some pieces of it have just fallen on the floor.' Only after some time he recovered consciousness and took in the dreadful situation, but remained in a state bordering on insanity for several days."

The engine-driver Strelchumos was still alive when he was extricated from below the ruins. He had been thrown off the engine, together with the boiler, and the hot steam and the boiling water had scalded half his body. "For Christ's sake give me something to lessen this agony!" he groaned, but there was nothing at hand which could be given to him. The carriage in which the Imperial children travelled had been driven into a very strange position. It stood sideways across the rails, in a way which would have driven it down the incline at the slightest pressure.

FROM THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

THE following passages from a private letter of an officer in the Black Mountain Expedition will perhaps be read with interest, as giving some idea of the difficulties under which this "little war" is being carried on:—

SIRI, 15, 10, 1888.

We left Murree on the 21st, and got to Ogli on the 27th, encamped there and left without hats and with ridiculously small kits on the 4th. Slept halfway up the Barchar spur and attacked on the morning of the 5th. We reached the crest with very little opposition, and then C (my company) led the way with fixed bayonets through the woods, but saw nothing. Here we reached Minie, a pretty, but dreadfully cold place. Our elevations on the map have turned out quite wrong, and Minie is 9,700 feet, and we had no tents (and have none still), and only one tiny waterproof sheet and one blanket, and up there it snowed. I was sent to occupy a very high spur of great importance with 100 men. On the 8th we went down the hill and destroyed Siri, the stronghold of an arch-villain named Hashim Ali Khan, and blew up his town and burnt the crops. I acted as covering party and had a lot of shots fired at me, but they mostly went over our heads. In the evening we returned to Minie, having been fourteen hours on our legs up and down khuds and nothing to eat. The following day we joined the 4th column at Kunelar, just in time to see the Fort of Maidan fly into the air. We descended about 6,000 feet down the steepest khud I had ever been on. I expect it was the hardest march ever done, and we had always the uncertainty before us of not being able to do it, and finding ourselves without food or water. However, the 15th Royal Irish did us right well, and we had our first halt since the 4th, and also such luxuries as fresh meat, onions, and chop-patties. Yesterday afternoon we began our ascent and marched till 6.30, when it got dark, and we had to lie where we were and sleep (if we could). None of the officers had great coats, and we have no means of carrying them on our person—except, of course, rolled round the shoulder, which is impossible, as you would not see where to put your feet. We could not go on by moonlight, as any stone loosened would kill our men below; and any man falling and being seriously hurt would delay the march, or rather climb. Before daybreak we started off again on empty stomachs and got in here about 11.30. Not one man of ours fell out either going or coming back, and we have well wiped the eye of the 3rd column. Our going down has already had a decided effect, as one of the tribes has offered its submission. No white man has ever been there before, and the country is quite unsurveyed. . . . I hope we shall finish this business soon, as it is dreadfully hard work, and very cruel work in its way. The men since Kot Kai will not make a stand, and are only killed by ones and twos, and harming their villages and crops makes the women and children suffer. But what can we do? they must be punished.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE ON DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

THE first meeting of the British Laryngological and Rhinological Association took place at three o'clock yesterday, in the Langham Hotel. Several representatives of provincial towns were present. There were also representatives from Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, &c. Dr. Lennox Browne, Dr. Dundas Green, Mr. Hovell, Dr. Orwin, Dr. Gordon Holmes, and many other well-known London specialists, were also present. The chair was taken by the president of the association, Sir Morell Mackenzie, who after the reading of the minutes of the last council meeting delivered the inaugural address.

IN THE HANDS OF ANY ONE WHO CHOSE TO SWAB OUT THE LARYNX.

Sir Morell went back to pre-laryngoscopic days, and in tracing the history of the development of laryngology pointed out how twenty-five years ago throat surgery was in the hands of any one who chose to "swab out" the larynx, or, to speak more exactly, the upper surface of the epiglottis, with nitrate of silver. But the invention of the laryngoscope created a new era.

THE LARYNGOSCOPE RIDICULED AS A TOY.

The new speciality of course became at once a target for the *franc tireurs* of the medical press to shoot at. The profession would probably have heard with indifference of a new religion, or with interest of a new vice, but a new speciality was a thing which could not be tolerated. . . . The laryngoscope was at first ridiculed as a "toy," and then declared to be "useless," whilst it was gravely stated in a leading medical journal that "without its use throat diseases were perfectly well treated in every general hospital in London."

NOW RANKS WITH SISTER SPECIALITIES.

It has forced its way to its proper position, and now carries its head as high as any of its sister specialities. Sir Morell Mackenzie ridiculed the idea that the pursuit of such a speciality narrowed the mind and tended to "divorce laryngology from general medicine."

PRODUCE, PRODUCE, PRODUCE!

Sir Morell concluded a most eloquent and instructive address with a very appropriate quotation from Carlyle: "Be no longer a chaos but a world or even worldkin. Produce! produce! were it but the pitifullest infinitesimal fraction of a Product. Produce it in God's name. 'Tis the utmost thou hast in thee, out with it then."

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard* states this morning that the new Russian loan, consisting of five hundred million francs, or twenty millions sterling, has been taken up at 83½. It will bear 4 per cent. interest, which will be paid quarterly. About eight of the twenty millions sterling of the loan will be employed, it is said, in connection with the conversion of the 1877 loan. The banks that have undertaken to float the loan are—in Paris, the Banque de Paris, Comptoir d'Escompte, and Société Générale; in Berlin, Messrs. Mendelssohn and Co., and it is reported to-day that the negotiations for the participation of Messrs. Bleichroeder in the operation are progressing favourably; in London, Messrs. Baring Brothers and Messrs. Hambro; in Amsterdam, Messrs. Hope and Co. and one or more banks in St. Petersburg. The Paris syndicate have taken two hundred and fifty million francs, or one half of the loan. The issue, which is regarded by some as only a preliminary trial in view of an even more important operation for the conversion of debt, will be made in the first fortnight of December. The price of issue is not yet fixed, but as the Russian Four per Cents. of 1880 were dealt in freely yesterday in Paris at 86 f. 60 c. it is presumed the price will be between 85½ and 86.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Meeting to protest against the erection of Casual Wards, Lord Monkswell in the chair, 8.
Banquet to Celebrate the Jubilee of the King of Denmark, Whitehall Rooms, the Hôtel Métropole.
Chemists' Association Conversazione, Portman Rooms, Baker-street (grand suite), Baker-street entrance, 8.30.
Royal Aquarium, Military Fête.
Father McFadden on the Gweedore Evictions, Oak Tree House, Hampstead, 8.
Y.M.C.A., Burlington Hall, Savile-row, 8.
School Board Candidates at Westbourne Park Chapel, 8.15.
Coercion in Ireland, North Camberwell Liberal Club, 8.
School Board Candidates at St. Anne's School, Soho, 8.
Concerts.—Royal College of Music, 7.30; Mr. Emanuel Nelson's Concert, Princes' Hall, 8; Mr. Tobias A. Matthay's Pianoforte Recital, Prince's Hall; Royal Victoria Ballad Concert, 8.
Lectures.—Sir Sydney Waterlow on "Hospital Sunday," St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 8.30; Mr. Emery Walker on "Letterpress printing," New Art Gallery, 8.30; Miss Agnes Ward on "The History of Education," Kensington High School; Mr. J. H. James on "Disestablishment," South Kensington Liberal Club, 8; Unionist Debate, Islington Central Liberal Club, 8.30; National Health Society, Lectures on "First Aid to the Injured," Chiswick, 11, Mr. C. G. Stewart on "Coal," Battersea Liberal Club, 8.30; Dr. Wylde on "Music," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6; E. J. Morton on "Spectrum Analysis," Dulwich College, 8; O. Browning on "Hugh Elliot," Royal Historical Society, 8.30; J. A. Bruce on "Ireland," Central Finsbury Radical Club, 8.30; Bailie Stewart on "Highland Character," Caledonian Christian Club, Southampton-street, W.C., 8.

TO-MORROW.

Miss Harrison on "Monuments of Ancient Athens," South Kensington Museum, 5.15.
Royal Aquarium, Military Fête.
Society for Psychical Research, Westminster Town Hall, 8.30.
Philological Society, University College, 8.
School Board Election, Borough-road Congregational Church, 8.
Chelsea Town Hall—Father McFadden on "Evictions in Ireland."

Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. invite subscriptions for 300,000 Preference and 50,000 Ordinary shares of £10 each of the Buenos Ayres Water Supply and Drainage Company (Limited). It is also proposed to issue later on Four per Cent. Debentures for £5,000,000. This undertaking is formed to take over the concession obtained by Messrs. Samuel B. Hale and Co. from the Argentine Government for the acquisition and completion of works for the water supply and drainage of the above-mentioned city. The works are to be completed within three years, and under the terms of the concession the Government is to be paid the sum of £4,200,000, being the amount stated to have been expended during the last fifteen years, exclusive of interest. It is estimated that 50,000 houses in Buenos Ayres will be connected with the company's service, and that the rates from these houses will produce about £720,000 per annum. The subscription list will be closed on or before Monday next.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.30.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

LAST THREE WEEKS of Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD'S SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.45. PRINCE KARL. Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.—LYCEUM.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 206th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, Maunders, G. Arnold, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 103th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
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The safest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 243rd Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 7.40, LOT 49, and at 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss E. Broughton, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. C. Maude, Mr. W. Lonnen, and Mr. George Stone.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, Marion Lea, E. H. Brooke, May Whitty, De Solla, &c. At 8, THAT TELEGRAM. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, November 17, at 2.30.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. JOHN HARE), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SPECIAL MATINEES of MAMMA, SATURDAYS, Nov. 17, and Dec. 1 and 15, at 3.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the successful Comic Opera, CARINA. Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Wilmos, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. At 7.30, THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER. Doors open at 7.15. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. SECOND SPECIAL MATINEE of CARINA WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

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(Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.)

OPEN EVERY EVENING, at 8, with AS YOU LIKE IT. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8; carriages 11. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Seats may be booked by letter, telegram, or telephone—No. 3,809. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Chorus and Orchestra of 100, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10.30 to 5 o'clock. Early application is necessary to secure places. MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open at 1.30.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID.
Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.

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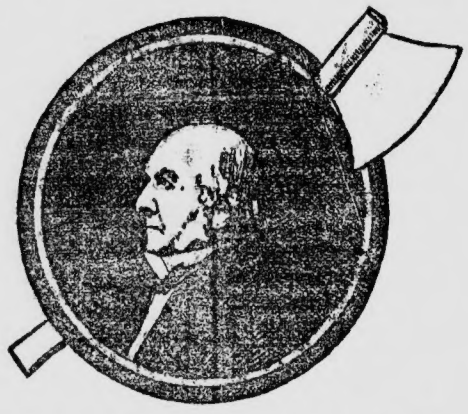

CONTENTS.

Mr. Gladstone at Birmingham, 1888. (With Illustrations.)
A Dream of Bingley Hall.
Mr. Gladstone's Early Life. (With Illustrations.)
Mr. Gladstone at School.
Mr. Gladstone. (With Portraits.)
The Gladstone Family. (With Portraits.)
Mr. Gladstone at Home. (With Illustrations.)
Mr. Gladstone by his Photographers and his Painters. (Illustrated.)
Mr. Gladstone's Last Visit to Birmingham.
Mr. Gladstone's Handwriting. (With Facsimiles.)
Mr. Gladstone's Bumps.
Mr. Gladstone as a Talker.
Mr. Gladstone's Post-Bag.
Reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone, by one who knows Hawarden.
Mr. Gladstone at Church. (With Illustrations.)

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UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

STRAND THEATRE.—Under the management of Mr. C. H. HAWTREY, by arrangement with Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN.—On SATURDAY, November 17, will be produced, for the first time, a Burlesque in Three Acts, entitled ATALANTA, at Nine o'clock. Mr. F. Wyatt Mr. T. Squire, Mr. Fleming Norton, Mr. Rudolph Lewis, Mr. F. Wensley, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey; Miss Alma Stanley, Miss Carlotta Zerbini, Miss Florence Lancaster, Miss Mary Glover, Miss G. Baring, Miss Nellie Bennett, Miss Stella Leigh, Miss S. Baring, and Miss Marie Linden. Preceded, at Eight o'clock, by A HIGHLAND LEGACY. Mr. Brandon Thomas, Mr. Percy Lyndal, Mr. A. Edgemore, Mr. W. Wyes, Mr. Grahame Wentworth.—Box-office open from Ten to Five.

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"DOROTHY" will be TRANSFERRED to this THEATRE with the ENTIRE COMPANY at present performing at the Prince of Wales' Theatre on MONDAY, December 17th, 1888. Box-office will open on Monday, December 3rd.

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"TAKE AWAY THAT BAUBLE."

Something occurred in the House of Commons last night to parallel which we must go back to the days of Cromwell. As every one knows, when the Speaker is presiding, the great golden Mace lies before him on the table. When the House is only in Committee it is suspended down below. A chief duty of the Serjeant-at-Arms is to place the Mace in position, but this he, or rather the Deputy, somehow forgot to do when Mr. Speaker mounted the chair at the fag end of this sitting. Debate began—it was too late. A whisper passed—the unhappy official saw—he was horrified. A long quarter of an hour, then the adjournment. No one had called attention to the missing Mace. Promptly the Deputy Serjeant, with a sigh of relief, shouldered it and whisked it out of the chamber. A reporter of forty years' experience assured me that never was there precedent for the omission; and it is doubtful whether the neglect of the sacred immemorial ordinance does not nullify all transactions done during the period which to one official at least must have been very literally a *mauvais quart d'heure.*

THE STARVING RUSSIAN ARTISTES.

We have pleasure in acknowledging the following further subscriptions:—

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons	£25 0 0
Annie York (Southampton)	5 0 0
Misses Ford	2 0 0
N. E.	1 2 6

The subscription entered from "H. F. B." as £2 should have been £2 2s.

The committee which has the case in hand writes as follows:—"There are over forty artistes, some of whom are of quite superior class. They have pawned almost all their clothing, they have been half famished, and have no money for daily necessaries. The mere sight of some of their poor hungry faces is enough to waken the profoundest pity. Feeling that every day added to the expense, already nineteen of them have been sent back to Russia, the money having been advanced on condition that it shall be repaid. It is estimated that the whole matter, redeeming clothing, paying present expenses, some debts, and return journey, will cost at least £400, towards which £100 has already been received. We earnestly recommend these poor people, who, through no fault of their own have been reduced to this pitiable plight, to the sympathy of your readers. Neither at the Russian Embassy nor at the Consulate is there any charitable fund, as we had at first hoped, which can be drawn on for this purpose."

"HOW TO BECOME AN ORATOR."

A correspondent calls our attention to Professor Bain's volume of "Practical Essays," in which he makes the following among other observations on the training of the orator:—

In the hazardous task of naming the examples of oratory most suitable to commence with, I shall pass over living men, and choose from the past orators of our own country. Without discussing minutely the respective merits of individuals, I am safe in selecting, as in every way suitable for our purpose, Burke, Fox, Erskine, Canning, Brougham, and Macaulay. Burke's speeches on America; Fox on the Westminster Scrutiny; Erskine on Stockdale, and on Hardy, Tooke, &c.; Canning on the Slave Trade; Brougham, Lyndhurst, and Denman in the Queen's Trial; Macaulay on the Reform Bill—would comprise, in a moderate compass, a considerable range of oratorical excellence. I doubt if any member of the list would be more suitable for a beginning than Macaulay's Reform speeches. These are no mere displays of a brilliant imagination: they are known to have influenced thousands of minds otherwise averse to political change. The reader finds in them an immense repository of historical facts as well as of doctrines; but facts and doctrines, by themselves, do not make oratory. It is the use made of these that gives us the instruction we are now in quest of.

Take the circumstance of *negative tact;* by which is meant the careful avoidance of whatever might grate on the minds of those addressed. Forensic

oratory in general, and the oratory of parliamentary leaders in particular, will show this in perfection; and for a first study of it there is probably nothing to surpass the Erskine speeches above cited.

After Erskine and Macaulay have yielded their first contribution to the oratorical student, he could turn with profit to Burke, who has the materials of oratory in the same high order as Macaulay, but who in the employment of them so often miscarries—sometimes partially, at other times wholly. It then becomes an exercise to distinguish his successes from his failures; to resolve these into their elementary merits and defects, according to the oratorical scheme. The close study of one or two orations is still the preferable course; and the most profitable transition from the Burke sample is to the selected speech or speeches of some other orator, as Canning or Brougham. All the time the pupil must be enlarging and improving his analytic scheme, which is the means of keeping his mind to the point in hand, amid the distraction of the orator's gorgeous material. As the persuasive art is exemplified in men that have never been public speakers, the oratorical pupil will make a selection from the most influential of this class. He will find, for example, in the argumentative treatises of Johnson, in the letters of Junius, in the writings of Godwin, in Sydney Smith, in Bentham, in Cobbett, in Robert Hall, in Fonblanque, in J. S. Mill, in Whately, and a host besides, the exemplification of oratorical merits, together with materials that are of value. It is understood, however, that the search for materials and the acquisition of oratorical form are not made to advantage on the same lines, and, for this and other reasons, should not go together.

"SARAH" IN THE SLUMS.

A London correspondent says:—A well-known ex-inspector of lodging-houses in the Metropolis, who knows every nook and corner of the East-end, and who has now retired on a well-earned pension, told me a good story of Madame Sarah Bernhardt. Some time ago her husband, M. Damala, applied for an order to visit these lodging-houses and Chinese and Lascar opium dens, and the permission was granted. To the officer's surprise Mdme. Bernhardt wanted to accompany the party, but this the inspector had never bargained for. Madame insisted, and after changing her clothes explored the principal of these slums. When visitors of distinction go down East the denizens expect a scramble for "coppers" in the kitchens. On the occasion of the visit of the great French actress, who, by the way, was not in the least afraid, not only were there these scrambles for coppers, but for small silver coins.

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN JAMAICA.

The following copy of a letter just received by Mr. J. Russell Endean, member of the School Board for London, is proof how widely the question of elementary education is being considered in other parts of the civilized world as well as in this country:—

Mico Institution, Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 13, 1888.

Dear Sir,—A friend has just put into my hands to-day a copy of your admirable pamphlet on "Public Education in Austria." I have read it with the greatest pleasure, and now wish to turn it to account in furthering education in this island. May I ask you to send me by book post per return mail fifty copies for distribution under the circumstances that I shall now mention? and I will remit by post office order when I know the cost. I came to this island as a missionary thirty-two years ago. At the end of ten years I returned to Scotland, and was one of the secretaries of the National Bible Society of Scotland, and after that the general secretary of the Religious Tract and Book Society of Scotland, Edinburgh, but owing to the failure of the health of my family I returned to Jamaica. Within a short time of my return I took an active share in agitating for educational reform. In 1885 the present Governor appointed a Commission to sit on the question. I was a member of the Commission. Part of our recommendations has been acted upon. That had reference to increased and improved training of teachers. In the training schools under new arrangements there are about 150 students, of whom one-third are in this institution, the largest school of the same kind in the West Indies. A few days ago the Governor intimated to the Legislative Council that he proposed, at the spring Session next year, to introduce a bill for the enactment of compulsory education, with, I believe, the abolition of fees and other things recommended by the Education Commission. But we know that there will be opposition, and meanwhile it is the duty of all who support the Governor's proposal to meet the opposition in the best way they can. Your pamphlet I think likely to be most helpful.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM GILLIES.

J. Russell Endean, Esq.,
National Liberal Club, London.

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Here are some of the questions that are asked the captain at the table of a big Cunarder:—

How long have you been a sailor?
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Are you paid by the trip or by the year?
What does the company pay you?
What was your business before you became a captain?
How did you get that scar on your nose?
Were you ever seasick?
Do you take a bath every day?
How much did this steamer cost?
Do you think we shall have any storms?
What time will the steamer reach New York?
Do you think we shall have any fogs on the banks?
Shall we see any icebergs?
How much did your uniform cost?
How much coal do you burn in a year?
Are you a married man?
Have you got any children?
Does your wife miss you dreadfully?
Does your wife care or get jealous of other women?
What do you do while the steamer is in port?
It must be real nice to be a captain, isn't it?
Do you think we'll see any whales?

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Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & CO. (having entered into an Agreement with the Contractors for the purchase of the above-named Preference and Ordinary Shares) offer the same at par, payable as follows:—

£0 10 0	per Share	on application,
2 10 0	"	on allotment,
2 0 0	"	on 8th January, 1889,
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Payment in full may be made upon any date fixed for instalment, and interest will be allowed on the amount so paid in advance at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Interest at £5 per cent. per annum in lieu of profits will be paid by the Contractors from the above dates during construction on the instalments payable on the Preference Shares.

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*C. H. Sanford, Esq. (of Messrs. Samuel B. Hale and Co., Buenos Ayres).

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SECRETARY.—J. Hutte Bouwer, Esq.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

No. 96, Gresham House, London, E.C.

This Company is formed to take over the concession obtained by Messrs. Samuel B. Hale and Co., of Buenos Ayres, from the National Government of the Argentine Republic, for the acquisition, completion, enlargement and improvement of the works for the water supply and drainage of the City of Buenos Ayres. Messrs. Samuel B. Hale and Co. have entered into the contract hereinafter referred to for the construction of the works.

According to the concession, the works within the prescribed area are to be completed within three years, and they will be carried out and finished under the direction of Messrs. Bateman, Parsons, and Bateman, Engineers of the National Government of the Argentine Republic. As the area and population increase further capital may be issued for the necessary works.

By the terms of the concession the Government is to be paid the sum of 21,000,000 dols. gold (or about £4,200,000), being the amount stated to have been expended by it during the last fifteen years, exclusive of interest. The existing lien on the works to secure the Buenos Ayres Provincial Government Loan of 1873, of which £1,579,400 is outstanding, is to be discharged out of this payment.

The National Government of the Argentine Republic has passed a law making it compulsory on every house in the City of Buenos Ayres to pay the stipulated rate as soon as the Company are in a position to give them the use of the sewers and water supply, and by the Contract of Concession made in pursuance of the law, the Company is empowered to levy an average charge of 6 dols. gold per house per month, or 72 dols. (or £14 8s.) per annum, and is given a lien upon each house in respect thereof.

It is estimated that 50,000 houses in the City of Buenos Ayres are connected or ready to be connected with the Water and Drainage service of the Company as soon as the necessary works are complete; of these, 15,000 are already connected with the water service and furnished with a constant water supply.

The rates from these 50,000 houses alone will produce 3,600,000 dols. gold (or about £720,000) per annum, and as the City is extending rapidly a considerable yearly increase may be anticipated.

The Concession limits the annual net income which the Company may distribute, on the basis of the capital estimated by the Concession for the present requirements of the Government (to be supplied by the Contractors under the present Contract), to 3,650,000 dols. gold, equal at an exchange of 4s. per dollar to £730,000, after which the Government reserve the power to reduce the rates.

The revenue to be derived immediately the works under contract are completed is estimated at	£720,000
Deduct cost of working, as estimated by Messrs. Bateman, Parsons, and Bateman, the Government Engineers	130,000
Net income	590,000
The annual charge for interest and Sinking Fund on the Debentures will amount to	272,000
Leaving	£318,000

available for dividend on Preference and Ordinary Shares, and a fund for redemption of capital.

On the basis above referred to, further profits to the extent of £140,000 may be earned and distributed amongst the holders of the Ordinary Shares before the Company are liable to have the rates reduced.

As about 3,000 houses are annually constructed in Buenos Ayres, it will be seen that in a very short time the Company should be in position to declare increased Dividends on the Ordinary Shares.

The duration of the concession is 40 years, after which the entire works revert to the Government free of compensation.

The water is drawn from the Rio de la Plata by means of a tunnel, and is pumped into settling pools, from which, after passing through filter beds, it is raised by steam power to a service reservoir. From this reservoir it is distributed by gravitation to all parts of the city and suburbs. Already 250 miles of mains have been laid and connections made, as above stated, with some 15,000 houses.

The house sewage system, and that for conveying away the storm waters, has been under the direction of Messrs. Bateman from the firs', and consists of about 190 miles of sewers and storm water conduits, partly constructed in pressed bricks set in cement, and the remainder in earthenware pipes.

The main outfall sewer, which receives the sewage of the city, will convey it across the Riachuelo in a syphon to the pumping station at Puente Chico, where it will be raised about forty-five feet, and, flowing from thence by gravitation, be discharged into the Rio de la Plata at a point about fifteen miles below the city.

The Works Contract dated the 14th day of November, 1888, between the above-named Contractors of the one part and the Company of the other part, has been entered into, by which the Contractors agree to transfer the concession according to Argentine Law, and to pay all expenses of so doing, to complete the works now required to be constructed in the prescribed area, as detailed in Article 5 of the concession, within the time limited thereby, to pay the sum of £4,200,000 which is payable to the Government, to pay the Company a sum of £30,000 to cover all its engineering and other expenses during construction, to provide a working capital of £200,000, and to pay all preliminary expenses of the formation and issue of the Company up to allotment, receiving the Share Capital of the Company to the nominal amount of £5,000,000 credited as fully paid up, or the proceeds thereof, and £5,000,000 Debentures of the Company bearing 4 per cent. interest, and redeemable by 1927 by an annual Sinking Fund, commencing in 893.

A Contract of the same date has also been entered into between the Contractors of the one part and Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. of the other part, agreeing for the sale by the Contractors of the Preference Shares, the Ordinary Shares now offered, and the Debentures of the Company.

By the terms of the Works Contract the Contractors will have the use and profits of the works during construction, and will pay to the Preference Shareholders in lieu of profits interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up on their shares in pursuance of calls until the 30th June or 31st December first following the completion of the works and the delivery of the same to the Company.

The present issue is made on account of the contractors and their assigns, in pursuance of provisions to that effect contained in the above Contracts, and the proceeds will be placed to the credit of the Company, and paid out to the Contractors in pursuance of the Works Contract.

Copies of the Concession and the Laws relating thereto, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the above-named contracts, may be seen at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Numerous contracts have been entered into in connection with the works, some of which are taken over by the Company, as stated in the Concession, and have been assumed by the Contractors, and other contracts have been entered into by the Contractors for the supply of material, plant and machinery, &c. Intending subscribers must waive, and will be deemed to have waived their right to have the names, dates, and parties and particulars of such contracts set forth, or any further compliance with the 38th section of the Companies Act, 1867, than is contained in this Prospectus.

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The HALF YEARLY ELECTION COURT of the Governors and subscribers of this Institution will be held at the GUILDHALL TAVERN, Gresham-street, London, E.C., on FRIDAY, November 23, at Twelve o'clock precisely, when fifteen children will be elected.

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The chair will be taken by
E. NORTH BUXTON, Esq.
The Meeting will be addressed by the Right Hon. A. J. MUNDELLA, M.P., Mr. GEORGE HOWELL, M.P., Mrs. WESTLAKE, and the Rev. J. GUINNESS ROGERS, and others.

NOTICE.—EDWARD STANFORD begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally that he has REMOVED from 55, Charing-cross, to new and extensive premises at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, twenty doors westward from his former house. His geographical and mounting departments, formerly at 13 and 14, Long-acre, have also been removed to the same address. Edward Stanford's stock includes all the Ordnance and Geological Survey Maps, for the sale of which he is the sole official agent in England and Wales.—All communications should be addressed EDWARD STANFORD, 26 and 27, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

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